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VOLUME XIX.—NUMBER 1.
WHOLE NUMBER 937

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1881.

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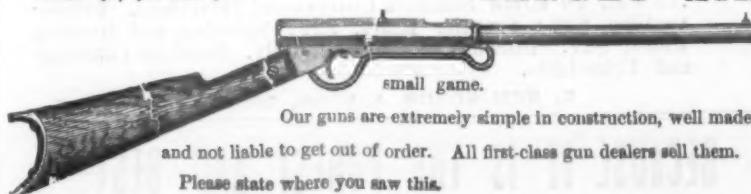
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THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG.

In *Progress*, of July 30, is printed a letter written to Col. John P. Nicholson, of Philadelphia, by the late Gen. Pemberton, June 12, 1875, containing the latter officer's version of the interview between Gen. Grant and himself on the afternoon of July 3, 1863. General Pemberton, it will be remembered, proposed on the morning of that day a capitulation, adding: "I make this proposition to save the further effusion of blood, which must otherwise be shed to a frightful extent, feeling myself fully able to maintain my position for a yet indefinite period." To this Gen. Grant had replied, disapproving Gen. Pemberton's plan of commissioners to arrange terms, and saying: "The useless effusion of blood you propose stopping by this course can be ended at any time you may choose by an unconditional surrender of the city and garrison." Gen. Pemberton quotes these two letters in full in his letter to Colonel Nicholson, and then adds:

I at once expressed to Gen. Bowen my determination not to surrender unconditionally. He then stated that Gen. Grant would like to have an interview with me if I were so disposed, and would meet me at a designated point between the two lines at 3 P. M. that day. I was not aware that the suggestion had originated with Gen. Bowen, but acceded to the proposed meeting at the joint request of my four division commanders.

On reaching the place appointed, accompanied by Maj.-Gen. Bowen and Col. Montgomery, then temporarily serving on my personal staff, I found Gen. Grant and a number of his general and other officers already arrived and dismounted.

To the General himself—with whom my acquaintance dated as far back as the Mexican war—as well as to several of the group who surrounded him, I was formally introduced by Gen. Bowen. After a few remarks and courteous inquiries on either side, a pause ensued, which was prolonged on my part in expectation that Gen. Grant would introduce the subject, the discussion of which I supposed to be the object of our meeting. Finding that he did not do so, I said to him that I understood he had expressed a wish to have a personal interview with me. He replied that he had not. I was much surprised, and, turning to Gen. Bowen, remarked: "Then there is a misunderstanding. I certainly understood differently."

The matter, however, was satisfactorily explained to me in a few words, the mistake, no doubt, having been entirely my own.

Again addressing Gen. Grant, I said: "In your letter of this morning you state that you have no other terms than an unconditional surrender." He answered promptly: "I have no other!" To this I rejoined: "Then, sir, it is unnecessary that you and I should hold any further conversation; we will go to fighting again at once," and I added, "I can assure you, sir, you will bury many more of your men, before you will enter Vicksburg." Gen. Grant did not, as Badeau represents, reply, "very well," nor did he turn off. He did not change his position, nor did he utter a word. The movement to withdraw, so far as any movement was made, was on my part, and was accompanied by the remark that if he (Gen. Grant) supposed I was suffering for provisions, he was mistaken; that I had enough to last me for an indefinite period; and that Port Hudson was better supplied than Vicksburg. Gen. Bowen made no suggestion whatever in regard to a consultation between any parties during this interview, as he is represented to have done by Badeau. But Gen. Grant did at this time propose that he and I should step aside, and, on my assenting, he added that, if I had no objection, he would take with him Gens. McPherson and A. J. Smith. I replied: "Certainly, and that Gen. Bowen and Col. Montgomery would accompany me." Gen. Grant then suggested that those gentlemen withdraw, and see whether, on consultation, they could not arrive at some satisfactory arrangement.

It will be well understood that I offered no objection to this course, as it was, in fact, a withdrawal by Gen. Grant from the position, he had so unqualifiedly assumed, to wit, that there could be no other terms than unconditional surrender, and it really submitted, as I had desired it should, the discussion of the question of terms to a commission, although that commission was now necessarily an impromptu one. Pending the interchange of views by the officers named, Gen. Grant and I remained apart from them, conversing only upon topics that had no relation to the important subject that brought us together.

The terms, which this commission agreed to propose, were, in the main, those that were afterwards proffered by Gen. Grant, and eventually accepted by me. During the discussion I stated to him that, as he declined to appoint commissioners, when invited to do so by me, it was now his part to propose the terms. He agreed to this, and said I should hear from him by 10 P. M.

When about to part, I notified Gen. Grant that I held myself in no manner pledged to any agreement, but should consult my division and brigadier commanders. He replied that "I must understand him in like manner, and that he too should consult his corps commanders."

With this our interview ended.

Badeau's statement is a misrepresentation of the facts as they occurred, and, whether intentionally or otherwise, conveys a false impression to his readers.

If he were present at the interview (he knows if he were absent), he could readily have ascertained that, after Gen. Grant's verbal declaration that he had no terms, other than unconditional surrender, all suggestions and all overtures looking to terms arose directly from Gen. Grant himself, and neither directly nor indirectly from me or my subordinates.

There was no display of indifference by Gen. Grant, as to the result of this interview, nor did he feel indifferent.

In the night of the 3d July, a despatch was intercepted by

my signal officer, from Admiral Porter to Gen. Grant. The former inquired as to the chances of a surrender on the 4th. Gen. Grant replied, through the same medium, mentioning in a general way the terms offered, stating that the arrangement was against his feelings, but that his officers advised it on the ground that it would free his river transportation for other important uses, etc.

No doubt, both these gentlemen remember the circumstance.

THE SCARLET AND THE BLUE.

MR. LOUIS J. JENNINGS, the London correspondent of the *N. Y. World*, in a very interesting letter to that paper, writes as follows:

The American Army officers who went to the volunteer review at Windsor and who had previously seen the review of the "regulars" at Aldershot, have but one judgment to express, namely, that the most soldierly body of the two, the best "get up," the most promising for active work and service were the volunteers. I believe that one distinguished officer expressed his opinion to the Duke of Cambridge and I do not suppose that the Duke was very much surprised to hear it. At a public dinner recently, Captain Burnaby—who rode to Khiva and has never let the world hear the last of it—made a swash-buckling sort of speech, in which he declared over and over again that the British army was as ready as ever to do its duty. As ready, perhaps, but is it as capable? What are the pale faced, stunted boys who now fill the ranks fit for, except to do garrison duty within the secure recesses of some quiet English town? Captain Burnaby looked fiercely around the room as he uttered the sentence I have quoted, and as he is a very tall man, with a most high and mighty manner, not a soul present dreamt of contradicting him. "The British army," said he, presenting his ample expanse of white waistcoat to all corners of the room in turn, "is ready." Some of the officers who served throughout the last Indian campaign would have been glad if the British army had been "ready" on one or two critical occasions then; and in the Transvaal a little more of Captain Burnaby's brave and noble spirit would have done no harm. A valiant and an efficient army is not created by a gallant captain swaggering in a room full of civilians after dinner.

Mr. Jennings argues that the British volunteers ought to substitute gray for scarlet, as the color of their service uniform:

Many thousands of them have unfortunately chosen the worst of all colors for active service—scarlet. The next worst color is blue—that of your own regular Army. They can both be plainly seen at a very great distance, whereas gray can be but faintly made out, even on green grass. Amid broken ground or among stumps of trees and old leaves gray is all but invisible. The folly of wearing scarlet is inconceivable, but I have noticed that it is chiefly the workingmen's corps which have adopted this flaming and ridiculous color. The artist's corps, the "Inns of Court's," and similar regiments have, as a rule, chosen some shade of gray. The workingmen like something a little more showy for their money. But it is to be hoped they will some day be persuaded out of their fad, for not only can scarlet be seen any number of miles off, but there is no wear in it, and after a long march on a hot day the smartest uniform is half ruined. Depend upon it, blue is scarcely any better, as I think most soldiers who served in the war of the Rebellion would emphatically declare. Why do these two nations, the English and the Americans, stick so obstinately to the most unsuitable colors which could possibly be hit upon for army work? One-half of this question was put the other day to an English general officer by an American friend of mine, and the answer was this: "Because it would cost too much money to change from scarlet to gray." Moreover, the public would at first be opposed to it, under the impression that without red coats, British soldiers could not possibly win a victory. As they seem to have ceased winning victories, even with red coats, this objection may perhaps disappear in the course of two or three more centuries or so.

(From the Chicago Times.)

THE DUILIO.

THIS tremendous engine of war, like the *Thunderer* of the British navy, which I recently visited in this port, is fully iron-clad. She was launched in 1876; but how different now from then! Then a simple hull, an immense empty box that towered over the sea like a mountain, now fully armed and equipped, with her engines, her telephones, her electric wires, her torpedo boats, and her four immense Armstrong guns. Each one of these monsters is of 100-ton calibre, the *Duilio* being the only vessel afloat which carries such guns. They are located in the towers, half projecting therefrom. In their vast mouths the body of a man enters and disappears. The breech looks like the cupola of a small court house. The charge of powder is conveyed in a sack the size of a 200 pound wheat sack; the ball is the size of one of those barrels which contains Jamaica rum; 130 charges. The breech of the cannon contains a chamber with half a barrel of water, which is uncorked after each discharge, and serves to cool the piece. It is as if a giant should take a sip of water to slake his thirst. The loading is done by machinery, and the firing also. The latter is effected from the

upper bridge, there being in the hollow iron mast—the one mast which we remarked on the night of the 10th—a chamber from which the whole vessel is commanded—a vast organ under the hand of the player. Admirable is the facility with which this great structure is governed. She turns upon herself with the ease of a yawl, and answers every movement of the helm as if she were a common bark, instead of a miracle of iron-fenced power and diabolical destruction.

You should have seen us as the Admiral ship gave the signal of departure, when the *Duilio*, with all hands a their places, orders given and executed as quietly as in a lady's drawing room, gently shook her iron sides, and, wheeling about like a dancing girl, put her nose in the sea and sailed from the port. The Admiral ship just ahead—a position which she held only because the *Duilio*, under orders, kept the third point of the triangle by lighting only five of her ten boilers and going at half speed—tossed and rolled perceptibly in the still heavy swell of the sea, while we might truly say we walked the waters as if they were terra firma. The motion was scarcely noticeable.

The *sarauenesque*, a heavy iron door in the poop of the *Duilio*, was run up as if by magic, and out of the very bowels of the monster steamed a tiny torpedo boat carrying the commandant and his staff ashore. It was like the lowering of a drawbridge in a fortress for a sally. The wildest applause greeted this unlooked-for sight. I afterward inspected the arrangement, which seems admirable. There are two steam torpedo boats floating in a portable basin or lake in the stern of the vessel. When the boats are to go out two heavy iron doors in the sides of the stern open. The basin is on a level with the sea, and the boats, carrying their crews, issue as it were from a grotto or cavern. Having accomplished their task, they return, are received again into their floating basin, the *sarauenesque* close, and the great vessel, kangaroo like, carries away in safe custody her little ones. It reminds one of the forceful simile, "As a hen doth gather her chickens."

(From the *St. James's Gazette*.)

FIELD MARSHALS.

GERMANY has only five field marshals, or field marshals-general, as they are there styled, besides a feldzeugmeister-general and three colonels-general, who rank with marshals. Of these nine, five are Princes of royal blood and another is a Grand Duke. There are only three Marshals of France—Canrobert, MacMahon, and Lebeuf; though the present Republic claims the right to name them as well as any King or Emperor. M. Thiers intended to offer a baton to Gen. Trochu for his "heroic" defence of Paris; but abandoned his design as enthusiasm on the subject of the defence cooled down. During the Conservative period of 1871-'73, the Duke d'Aumale's name was frequently mentioned as that of a probable recipient of the distinction. The two first Republics abhorred the name of marshal as savoring—which the title indeed does—of feudalism. For the same reason the First Republic changed the names of the grades of general officers. Formerly there were marshals, lieutenant-generals, and marechaux-de-camp—the latter more than once mistaken by careless historians for field marshals. The Republic altogether suppressed the first grade, while it changed the lieutenant-generals into generals of division and marechaux-de-camp into generals of brigade. In the navy admirals rank with marshals; for France has no admirals of the fleet, and at this moment not even an admiral. The senior officer of the navy is Vice-Admiral the Prince de Joinville. The United States never created a field marshal, and Grant was their first general. Washington's rank was that of lieutenant-general.

The title of field marshal in England dates from the reign of George II. It was first conferred in 1735 upon John, Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, and upon George Hamilton, Earl of Orkney.

The list of English field marshals is conspicuous by the absence from it of many of our most celebrated names. Marlborough died about fourteen years before the dignity was introduced into this country. Wolfe and Clive died major-generals. Clive was merely a lieutenant-colonel when, at the head of 3,000 men, he scattered an army of 60,000. The conqueror of Plassey was toasted at the East India House under the honorable nickname of "General Clive." The English baton was first "illustrated," as the French would call it, with becoming splendor by Wellington; and his promotion, as the Prince Regent told him, was unexampled. His Royal Highness gracefully added that so were the exploits which had led to it. In 1808 Wellesley was named lieutenant-general, and the following year granted the local rank of general in Spain and Portugal. But he was never in a regular manner a full general in the English army. Hence the Prince Regent's remark on Wellington's promotion, which he himself suggested after receiving Marshal Jourdan's baton, captured at Vittoria. "You send me," he wrote, "the baton of a marshal of France; I send you that of one of England." Within a few years Wellington was also a marshal of France and a field marshal in the Austrian, Prussian, and Russian armies. The great soldier may well have felt the weight of his many honors; and it is evident from his correspondence that he thought it right to do justice at once to his military and nobiliary designations. He would begin a formal letter with the well-known "F. M. the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments," etc. The next paragraph would begin, "The Duke," the next, "The Field Marshal," and so on.

and 1st Lieut. John W. Dillenback, R. Q. M., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Adams, R. I., Aug. 5 (S. O. 134, Aug. 3, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Tully McCrea, one month (S. O. 133, Aug. 2, D. E.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

To Join.—1st Lieut. E. T. C. Richmond is relieved from duty at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., and will join his battery (S. O. July 30, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. E. H. Catlin, Little Rock Bks., Ark., one month (S. O. 26, Aug. 1, M. D. A.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. John G. Turnbull, 1st Lieut. Clarence A. Postley, 2d Lieut. D. J. Rumbough, members, and 2d Lieut. Charles B. Satterlee, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Aug. 3 (S. O. 130, July 29, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—Five months, to take effect Sept. 1, 1881, 1st Lieut. C. W. Harrold (S. O. Aug. 3, W. D.)

Rejoin.—Brevet Major-General George W. Getty will return to his proper station, Fort Monroe, Va., during the adjournments of the board on heavy ordnance and projectiles instituted by G. O. 48, May 16, 1881, from the War Dept., and of which he is a member (S. O. July 30, W. D.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John M. Brannan.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Frank G. Smith and 2d Lieut. George L. Anderson, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Halleck, Nev., Aug. 3 (S. O. 124, July 25, M. D. P.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Detached Service.—During the temporary absence of Major Greene, 2d Lieut. John S. Mallory, 2d Inf., Aide-de-Camp and Acting Judge-Advocate of the Dept. of Columbia, will conduct the business of the Assistant Adjutant-General's Office (S. O. 104, July 16, D. C.)

Enlisted Men.—Sergt. Adam Schlosser, Co. I, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., by steamer leaving Portland on July 17, en route to Washington, D. C., with a view to his admission to the Soldiers' Home (S. O. 103, July 15, D. C.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. J. H. Gageby, president; Capt. Charles Hobart, 1st Lieuts. J. P. Thompson, William Gerlach, 2d Lieuts. L. W. Cooke, F. P. Avery, F. P. Fremont, members, and 2d Lieut. Arthur Williams, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Missoula, M. T., Aug. 9 (S. O. 136, July 28, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Two months on Surg. certificate, Capt. J. A. Snyder, recruiting officer (S. O. Aug. 2, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Philip Reade, further extended one month on Surg. certificate (S. O. July 30, W. D.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel A. McD. McCook.

Promotions.—2d Lieut. C. L. Gurley, Co. H, (Fort Garland, Colo.,) to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Jacob, dismissed, which carries him to Co. G, (Fort Lyon, Colo.) Lieut. Gurley will remain on duty at Fort Garland, Colo., until further orders. Additional 2d Lieut. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 1st Inf., to be 2d Lieutenant, vice Gurley, promoted, which carries him to Co. H, (Fort Garland, Colo.) (S. O. 152, July 29, D. M.)

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. D. L. Howell will proceed to Fort Sisseton, D. T., and report to the C. O. of that post, to lay out and permanently mark the boundary lines of the Military Reservation of that post, the marks formerly placed having become obliterated. On completion of this duty Lieut. Howell will be relieved from duty at Fort Sisseton by the post commander, and return to his station at Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 135, July 27, D. D.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. C. Williams, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Lincoln, D. T., Aug. 2 (S. O. 137, July 29, D. D.)

Capt. T. S. Kirtland, president; Capts. W. Clifford, C. A. Coulidge, 1st Lieuts. W. W. Robinson, Jr., C. A. Booth, 2d Lieut. L. D. Greene, members, and 2d Lieut. G. S. Young, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Buford, D. T., Aug. 16 (S. O. 138, July 30, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Ten days, Capt. T. S. Kirtland, on the expiration of which he will report in person at Hdqrs Dept. of Dakots (S. O. 137, July 29, D. D.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

Detached Service.—The exigencies of the public service imperatively requiring his services elsewhere, Major W. W. Sanders, Actg. Insp.-Gen., is relieved from duty on the G. C.-M. instituted by par. 4, S. O. 113, from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakots. He will proceed to Fort Ellis, M. T., via the Union Pacific Railroad (the best practicable way at present in consequence of limited time). On his arrival at that post Major Sanders will inspect it. On completion of this duty he will proceed to and inspect all the other posts in the District of Montana, in such order as he may find best. On completion of this duty he will return to Hdqrs Dept. of Dakots, making an inspection of Camp Poplar River, Forts Buford and Stevenson en route (S. O. 135, July 27, D. D.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. John N. Andrews, president, and 2d Lieut. Wm. L. Pitcher, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Halleck, Nev., Aug. 3 (S. O. 124, July 25, M. D. P.)

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. W. S. Wyatt, member, and Capt. Alfred Morton, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Robinson, Neb., Aug. 8 (S. O. 70, July 29, D. P.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Leave of Absence.—One month, Capt. F. E. Lacey, Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 135, Aug. 4, D. E.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. G. K. Sanderson, president, and Capt. E. C. Gilbreath, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Custer, M. T., Aug. 9 (S. O. 136, July 28, D. D.)

Capt. Mason Jackson, president; Capt. W. N. Sage, 1st Lieut. L. A. Matile, members, and 1st Lieut. R. W. Hoyt, R. Q. M., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Sully, D. T., Aug. 3 (S. O. 136, July 28, D. D.)

2d Lieut. P. M. B. Travis, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Lincoln, D. T., Aug. 2 (S. O. 137, July 29, D. D.)

Rejoin.—1st Lieut. L. A. Matile, now at Pierre, D. T., will return with his command, Cos. G and K, to Fort Sully (S. O. 134, July 26, D. D.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Jesse C. Chance, Fort Winnebago, N. M., one month (S. O. 78, July 28, M. D. M.)

Transferred.—1st Lieut. J. A. Olmsted from the 13th Inf. to the 9th Cav., vice 1st Lieut. W. W. Tyler, from the 9th Cav. to the 13th Inf., upon their mutual application (S. O. Aug. 1, W. D.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. Josiah Chance, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., Aug. 2 (S. O. 137, July 29, D. D.)

Capt. H. S. Howe, president; Capt. L. M. O'Brien, 1st Lieuts. T. Sharp, J. M. Burns, and 2d Lieut. B. W. Dowdy, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Yates, D. T., Aug. 4 (S. O. 138, July 30, D. D.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Insane Soldier.—Private Cornelius A. Van Sypteyn, Co. A, pronounced insane, will be sent by the C. O. Fort Assiniboin, M. T., to the Government Asylum for the insane at Washington, D. C. (S. O. 133, July 25, D. D.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Detached Service.—Co. K, 19th Inf., Capt. Towle commanding, is encamped three miles south of town in the territory. His company has orders to proceed to Fort Gibson, Tex., at once to quiet a disturbance between the Cherokee Indians and the white settlers. The trouble seems to be about some ground rent which the white refuse to pay. The company's horses were sent to Fort Leavenworth to draw, and the troops will leave Thurs. July 30.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Cornelius Gardner, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., one month (S. O. 79, July 29, M. D. M.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

Leave of Absence.—One year, on Surg. certificate with permission to leave the Dept. of Texas, Capt. Francis Clarke (S. O. Aug. 1, W. D.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Granville O. Haller.

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, 1st Lieut. Charles Bird, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 133, Aug. 4, D. E.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. C. F. Robt. and 2d Lieut. E. F. Glenn, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Sully, D. T., Aug. 3 (S. O. 136, July 28, D. D.)

Capt. C. Bentzon, president; Capt. G. Lawton, 1st Lieuts. C. L. Hodges, R. Tally, 2d Lieuts. J. McMartin and A. T. Dean, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Randall, D. T., Aug. 8 (S. O. 133, July 30, D. D.)

Insane Officer.—1st Lieut. James Pratt, 25th Inf., pronounced insane after proper medical examination, will be sent by the C. O. Fort Meade, J. T., to the Government Asylum for the insane in the District of Columbia (S. O. 138, July 30, D. D.)

G. O. No. 24.—A correspondent at Fort McKinney writes that this famous order does not seem to trouble the traders at that post.

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Bread Ration.—Par. 3, S. O. 274, series of 1880, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, increasing the bread ration at Fort Gibson, L. T., to twenty-two ounces, is revoked on the application of the post commander (S. O. 150, July 27, D. M.)

Special Inspectors Appointed.—1st Lieut. W. C. Manning, 2d Inf., at the Q. M. Depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on a lot of unserviceable quartermaster's stores (S. O. 143, July 25, D. M.)

The C. O. of Camp on White River, Colo., at that point, on certain articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage (S. O. 151, July 28, D. M.)

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Sully, D. T., Aug. 3. Detail: Four officers of the 11th Inf.; two of the 25th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Robinson, Neb., Aug. 8. Detail: Four officers of the 5th Cav.; two of the 9th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Custer, M. T., Aug. 9. Detail: Two officers of the 11th Inf.; four of the 2d Cav., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Missoula, M. T., Aug. 9. Detail: Eight officers of the 3d Inf.

At Fort Halleck, Nov., Aug. 3. Detail: Two officers of the 8th Inf.; two of the 4th Art., and two of the 1st Cav.

At Fort Lincoln, D. T., Aug. 2. Detail: Three officers of the 7th Cav., and one each of the Med. Dept., 7th Inf., 11th Inf., and 17th Inf.

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Aug. 3. Detail: Two officers of the 1st Art., and four of the 3d Art.

At Fort Yates, D. T., Aug. 4. Detail: Five officers of the 17th Inf., and three of the 7th Cav.

At Fort Adams, R. I., Aug. 5. Detail: Eight officers of the 1st Art.

At Fort Warren, Mass., Aug. 5. Detail: Six officers of the 1st Art., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Randall, D. T., Aug. 8. Detail: Six officers of the 25th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Buford, D. T., Aug. 16. Detail: Seven officers of the 7th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

Wandering Indians.—The telegraphic instructions of July 14, to the C. O. Forts Bks., I. T., to send an officer and interpreter to Bruneau Valley, to investigate and report up on the alleged presence of wandering Indians in that vicinity, are confirmed (S. O. 103, July 15, D. C.)

Recruits.—The C. O. Fort Snelling will forward to Fort Shaw, M. T., with the recruits for the 2d Cav. now under orders, the unassigned recruits for the 3d Inf. now at that post and to arrive July 27. They will be received at Benton, M. T., by an officer from Fort Shaw, who will conduct them to that post. The C. O. Fort Snelling will avail himself of this opportunity to send assigned recruits to posts en route (S. O. 134, July 26, D. D.)

French Autumn Maneuvers.—The following named officers are designated, under an invitation extended by the Government of France, to witness the maneuvers which are to take place this autumn within the several commands of the French Army: Major-General John M. Schobold, U. S. Army; Lieut.-Col. Robert S. La Motte, 12th Inf., and Capt. James Chester, 3d Art. (S. O. Aug. 3, W. D.)

U. S. Military Academy.—Leaves of absence until Aug. 28 is granted Professor Peter S. Mische, U. S. M. A., and Capt. Charles B. Sears, Corps of Engineers. Capt. Charles H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Chief Q. M. Dept. of West Point, will proceed to New York City and return, on public business (S. O. 105, July 26, D. W. P.)

2d Lieut. Edward O. Brown, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty in the Dept. of West Point, to take effect July 31. Lieut. Brown is authorized to avail himself of the leave of absence granted him in par. 3, G. O. 53, from H. Q. A. (S. O. 106, July 29, D. W. P.)

Boards of Survey.—A Board of Survey is constituted to meet at Fort Garland, Colo., Wednesday, Aug. 8, to examine three cavalry forges, now at that post, referred to in papers which will be submitted to the Board. The Board will re-

port the present condition of the forges, and whether, in view of all the attendant circumstances, the freight contractor, E. H. Allen, should be held accountable for any damage or deficiency now existing. Detail for the Board: Capt. W. McR. Dunn, Jr., 2d Art., A. D. C., and 2d Lieut. C. L. Gurley, 6th Inf. (S. O. 149, July 26, D. M.)

A Board of Survey is constituted to meet at Fort Cummings, N. M., Aug. 15, 1881, and at such other points in the District as may be necessary, for the purpose of examining into and reporting all the circumstances affecting the necessity for the purchase in open market of about two hundred and fifty thousand pounds of hay for use at Fort Cummings, N. M., in February last by the Chief Q. M. of the District. Detail for the Board: Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S.; Capt. J. D. Gilfillan, 15th Inf.

(S. O. 150, July 27 D. M.)

A Board of Survey will convene at Fort Union Depot, N. M., on Monday, July 25, to investigate and report upon the accountability for fifty bedsacks, single, shipped and invoiced by Capt. Thomas B. Hunt, A. Q. M., Dep't Q. M. Fort Union, to the A. Q. M. Fort Lewis, Colo., Oct. 4, 1880. Detail for the Board: Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S.; Capt. J. D. Gilfillan, 15th Inf.

(S. O. 150, July 29, D. M.)

Military Prisoners.—Based upon the fact that the horse for which he was placed under stoppage of pay has been recovered in good condition, the unexecuted portion of the sentence awarded Private Alfred Baymou, Co. K, 1st Cav., (G. C.-M. O. 32, series of 1880, D. C.) is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 29, June 27, D. U.)

The unexecuted portion of the sentence in the case of Michael Shean late Private Co. E, 21st Inf., is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 31, July 5, D. C.)

The unexecuted portion of the sentence awarded Private George Pratt, Co. A, 7th Inf., is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 82, July 6, D. D.)

The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: William Orthoff, Frank Meyer, and George Bridgeman, July 23; William B. Newcomb, July 24; Frank Hopkins, July 25; Henry Jordan and Taylor Williams, July 27, 1881 (S. O. 143, July 29, D. M.)

So much of the unexecuted portions of the sentences as relate to confinement in the cases of Private John E. Orr, Co. E, 1st Inf., and Private Victor Hory, Co. B, 22d Inf., are remitted (S. O. 91, July 19, D. T.)

In the case of Private John Scully, Co. K, 23d Inf., so much of the unexecuted portion of the sentence as relates to confinement is remitted. The soldier will be restored to duty with his company (S. O. 143, July 25, D. M.)

The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: John Bent and James Garralay, Aug. 1; William Timmons, Aug. 2; Howard Downey, Aug. 4; Charles Crawford, Aug. 6; Hugh Devilin, George G. Smith, and Charley Gray, Aug. 7; John Harrington, Aug. 9; Charles Semmelmeyer, Aug. 10; Robert A. Wilson and Charles W. Saltmarsh, Aug. 11; Lamont T. McLaughlin, Aug. 14, and Robert Kelly, Aug. 15, 1881 (S. O. 150, July 27, D. M.)

In the case of Private Edwin C. Berry, Co. H, 13th Inf., the unexecuted and unexpired portion of the sentence is remitted. The soldier will be restored to duty with his company (S. O. 152, July 29, D. M.)

The unexecuted portion of the sentence, as far as it relates to confinement, in the case of Private Edward White, Co. F, 14th Inf., is remitted, to take effect from Aug. 7, 1881 (S. O. 74, July 30, D. P.)

Fort McKinney, Wyo., News.—Co. M, 3d Cavalry, arrived at this post on the 21st inst., from Fort D. A. Russell, and are in quarters, but have no stables, there being but one set of stables, and this is occupied by Co. A, 3d Cavalry.

The companies stationed at this post are A, M, 3d Cavalry, and A, H, and I, 9th Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Anderson, 9th Infantry. Co. I, 5th Cavalry, with Captain Kellogg and Lieuts. Eaton and Weilborn, are in camp here.

They will leave on the 1st of Aug. for Tongue River, and there await Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, whom they will escort through the Yellowstone and Big Horn country, and return in the fall. They number in all 60 men, well armed and equipped. Besides there are three pack trains, numbering about 175 pack mules.

The quarters at this post are very large, and well ventilated, and they are new, which last is indeed a comfort to the enlisted men. Besides the post is situated on Clear Creek, whose water is very clear and healthy.

The members of Co. A, 3d Cavalry, are very much indebted to the enlisted men of Co. A, 3d Cavalry, for the kindy manner in which the latter received them, and they (Co. A) spared no pains to make them very comfortable.

Major Wham, Paymaster, paid the troops at this post on the 21st inst., and left for Fort Sanders on the 22d, by stage.

July 29, 1881.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Asst. Surgeon H. O. Perley is granted leave of absence for four months. The leave of 1st Lieut. Frank Michler, 5th Cav., is extended one month. The C. Mdg. General Dept. of Texas will grant Asst. Surgeon H. S. Seward Randolph a furlough for six months. Acting Asst. Surgeon Haskins will proceed from Charleston, W. Va., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T., for assignment to duty in Dept. of Columbia. Acting Asst. Street, to proceed from Taylor, Md., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty in Dept. of Missouri (S. O. Aug. 5, W. D.)

Leave of Lieut.-Col. R. S. La Motte, 12th Inf., extended six months. Leave of Col. A. P. Morrow, 21st Inf., extended two months (S. O. Aug. 5, W. D.)

The Pioneer Press of August 2, says: The many friends of Lieut. James Pratt, 25th Infantry, will regret to learn after proper medical examination he has been pronounced insane, and an order has been issued for his transfer from Fort Mead, D. T., to the government asylum for the insane, in the District of Columbia, where, it is hoped, his disease may yield to careful treatment... Capt. S. E. Blunt, chief ordnance officer, left last evening for Fort A. Lincoln, and posts on the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers on a tour of inspection and to perfect certain arrangements connected with the rifle practice in the department... The Yellowstone Land and Colonization Company, of which Major Lewis Merrill, 7th Cavalry, is president, and Lieut. J. M. Burns, 17th Infantry, secretary, has declared a dividend of \$8 per share, payable August 15th, 1881. A check for the amount due each stockholder can be had upon application of the secretary.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

MAJOR JAMES McMILLAN, 2d U. S. Artillery, for some time past on sick leave, is at Conesus Centre, N. Y.

CAPT. J. B. CAMPBELL, 4th U. S. Artillery, has arrived at Fort Monroe, Va., and will likely be assigned to the command of Battery I, 4th Artillery, at that station, on the departure of Captain M. P. Miller, same regiment, who goes to West Point the latter part of this month.

CAPT. C. P. EAKIN, 1st U. S. Artillery, is in temporary command of Fort Adams, during the absence in Washington, on Court-martial duty, of Capt. F. E. Taylor.

LIEUT. E. L. ZALINSKI, 5th U. S. Artillery, has been authorized to remain at Fort Monroe until Sept. 1, when he will join his battery at Atlanta.

SURGEON J. M. CUYLER, U. S. A., left Governor's Island this week on a tour of inspection of hospitals in the Department of the East.

COL. T. P. BARN, Judge Advocate, U. S. A., paid a brief visit to Philadelphia this week.

MRS. SABINE, of the War Department, has rejoined from his vacation tour.

MRS. BILLINGS, wife of Surgeon J. S. Billings, U. S. A., is on a visit to Afton, Va.

GEN. S. V. BENET, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., was registered at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, this week.

LIEUT. SIMON M. DINKINS, promoted from additional 2d Lieutenant of 11th Inf., to 2d Lieutenant 6th Inf., vice 2d Lieutenant E. F. Winnebach, has resigned, to take effect July 31.

2d LIEUT. C. H. INGALLS, 6th Inf., and 1st Lieutenant E. Rice, Adj't. 5th Inf., passed through Chicago last week and registered at Hdqrs. M. D. Mo.

1st LIEUT. J. C. ORD, 25th Inf., and Post Chaplain G. D. Crocker, on leave of absence, registered at Hdqrs. M. D. of the Mo.

LAST week Capt. C. S. Roberts, U. S. A., was in Chicago, at the Palmer, and Capt. James Wiley, U. S. M. C., and wife at the Leland Hotel.

THE Omaha *Daily Herald* of July 31 says: Gen. William Myers, Quartermaster's Dept., U. S. A., passed through Omaha yesterday from his station, Fort Snelling, on an extended official trip through Montana and Dakota.

THE Valley *Evening Chronicle* of July 26 says: Mrs. Lieutenant Mahan will leave next week to join her husband, who is on the U. S. S. *Alert*, in Chinese waters.

GEN. S. VAN VLIET, U. S. A., is at the Clarendon Hotel, Saratoga.

PRIVATE letters say that the health of Col. Silas Crispin, of the Ordnance Dept., U. S. A., has much improved since his trip to Europe.

CAPT. J. M. J. SANNO, 7th U. S. Infantry, returned to Governor's Island this week from a brief leave of absence, spent principally in New Mexico.

MAJOR ASA BIRD GARDNER, Judge-Advocate, will recuperate for a brief season at Glencooe, Md., from his severe and continuous labors on the Whittaker Court-martial and the Warren Court of Inquiry.

LIEUT. JAS. F. BRENNAN, 17th Infantry, who has been visiting Captain and Mrs. Whyte, of 1536 Ninth street, Washington, left for New York July 31, and will spend there several days prior to his departure for his post in Montana.

LIEUT. ALBERT TODD, 1st U. S. Art., has been detached from his tour of instruction at Fortress Monroe to accept the position of Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

1st LIEUT. E. T. C. RICHMOND, 2d U. S. Art., just relieved from duty at Dickinson College, Penn., will not join his battery, at Washington Barracks, D. C., until early in September.

AN Annapolis letter of July 31 says: Lieut. J. M. T. Young, of the U. S. Marine Corps, yesterday assumed temporary command of the Marine garrison at the Naval Academy, in the absence of Capts. Huntington and Haycock.

COL. STANTON, in addition to being Chief Paymaster Dept. of the Army, makes regular pay tours. He is one of the most active of men, and the amount of work he has done is not excelled by any other paymaster. Besides his duties as paymaster, he has been Chief of Scouts in several Indian campaigns.

THE Cheyenne *Leader* of July 28 says: Col. Henry's Army Catechism is meeting with an astonishing sale. The first edition is nearly exhausted. Commendations of the valuable little book have been received from most of the leading officers of the Army.... Lieut. D. C. Kingman, U. S. Engineer Corps, has been ordered to take station at Omaha, Neb.; he has for some years been on duty in New York harbor. Lieutenant Kingman is the oldest son of our esteemed fellow citizen Judge J. W. Kingman, and has many friends and relatives here who will rejoice at his coming West.... Col. W. B. Royall, stopped at Fort D. A. Russell a few days while on his regular tour of inspection, and departed for Ogden. The Colonel was serenaded by the band of the 3d Cavalry, of which regiment he is Lieutenant-Colonel. He is also the senior Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry in the Army, and, there being a vacancy, he is liable to be promoted most any day to a Colonels.... Col. Royall's promotion will please a vast number of civic and military friends.... During the late severe drought the trees at Fort Russell suffered a great deal, and some fourteen or fifteen have died. Others look weak and sickly, but may be able to live through till fall.... The latest news from the surveying parties in northern Wyoming is to the effect that everything is progressing satisfactorily, though there was some difficulty about taking observations at Fort McKinney, on account of the cloudy weather. It is believed there will be but little trouble about making a road across the Big Horn mountains,

and thence on to the Yellowstone National Park. There are some mountains to cross, but an easy grade can doubtless be found.... The companies of the 3d Cavalry belonging at Fort Russell, which are now serving in the Ute Indian country, will return in October and November and re-occupy their old quarters. They have had pleasant enough times during the spring and summer, and have always been ready to pitch into the Indians had their services been needed. The latest news is to the effect that the savages will move to their new reservations without making any further trouble.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF WILLIAM H. SHOCK, U. S. Navy, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, left Washington last Saturday, for the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, on business, and while absent will visit the Boston yard, and probably those at New York and League Island. He will be absent about three weeks.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR ADRIAN HUDSON, Assistant in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, U. S. Navy, left last Saturday to join his family in Pennsylvania, whence they will make a month's visit to one or more of the northern watering places.

PAYMASTER GEN. GEORGE F. CUTTER, U. S. Navy, returned to Washington last Tuesday morning from New York, where he went the week before on official business. He returned by way of Monmouth Beach, N. J., whence he was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Cutter, who had been visiting friends there for six weeks. Mrs. Cutter has not yet been absent from the city during this summer, but intends to absent from the city during this summer, but intends to await her husband's retirement, August 30, when the family will go to some summer resort.

PAYMASTER CHARLES P. THOMPSON, Assistant to the Paymaster General, U. S. Navy, left on Monday to spend a month on leave at Rehoboth Beach, near the Delaware Breakwater.

CHIEF ENGINEER WILLIAM S. SMITH, U. S. Navy, and family, who have been at the Farquhar White Sulphur Springs, Va., for several weeks, returned to Washington on Friday of last week.

LIEUT. ROBERT G. PECK, U. S. Navy, who is on duty at the Hydrographic Office, left there on Monday, with his family, for New York City, whence they go to Oswego, and will probably go to the Rangeley Lakes in Maine, for trout fishing, before returning to Washington. It is hoped by his friends and medical advisers that the trip will relieve him from the ill health he has suffered for some time past.

LIEUT. COMMANDER CHAR. D. SIGSBEE, U. S. Navy, and family, are spending a month, at Rehoboth Beach. Lt. Sigsbee, who is Assistant Hydrographer of the Navy, will be in Washington on Saturday to remain a few days on official business.

COL. HERBERT PELHAM CURTIS, Judge Advocate, U. S. Army, returned to his duties in the Judge Advocate General's office on Friday of last week, after an absence of a month. His family will remain until September at Parkerville, a pleasant country place in Chester County, Pa.

A very fine portrait bust of the late Colonel George A. Otis, Surgeon, U. S. Army, made from a cast taken after his death last year, has just been completed, and is placed in the office of Gen. Charles H. Crane, Asst. Surgeon General U. S. Army. A number of smaller copies have been made for distribution among his friends.

LIEUT. COMMANDER and Mrs. Charles H. Black are spending the summer at the handsome country residence of Mrs. Black's father, "Hayfields," which is near Cockeysville, Maryland, about fifteen miles north of Baltimore. Mr. Black comes to Washington every few days to look after the work under his charge in the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department.

FIRST LIEUT. JEROME A. OLMS, who was transferred last Monday from the 13th Infantry to the 9th Cavalry, jumps from No. 101 in the Infantry lineal list of his grade to No. 27 in the Cavalry, as those lists stood January 1. He was a classmate of Lieut. Conline, 9th Cavalry, whom he now outranks four files in the regiment, and by two files Lieut. Hughes, who graduated the year before him.

GEN. STEPHEN V. BENET, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, left last Monday, with his family, for Beach Haven, on the Jersey Coast, a few miles below Long Branch, to remain through August, and probably until cold weather comes.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER DANIEL P. McCARTNEY, U. S. Navy, who will be promoted in a few weeks to chief engineer, returned last week from Philadelphia, where he went for examination, and left Wednesday for Old Orchard Beach, on the Coast of Maine, where he will spend a month at the Ocean House.

THE San Francisco *Daily Report* of July 23 says: The Langley expedition to the summit of Mt. Whitney started yesterday.... Col. Lawrie, of the British army, has been in the city and vicinity during the past week.... Midshipman Hunnicut, U. S. N., has arrived from the East, and is assigned to duty on the staff of Admiral Balch.... Lieut. Robert K. Evans, 12th Inf., stationed at Fort Prescott, A. T., and Mrs. Evans are in this city.... Admiral Balch, U. S. N., hoisted his pennant on the flagship *Pensacola*, and assumed command of the Pacific Squadron, on Monday last.... Col. Sanford, 1st Cav., Acting Inspector-General, has gone to Fort McDermott, Nev., to inspect the post and troops.... Lieut. Haskell, A. D. C. to Gen. Wilcox, left for his post at Fort Prescott yesterday.... Lieut. Baker, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., lately assigned to duty at the Benicia Arsenal, was, with Mrs. Baker, in the city on Thursday.... Things at the Navy Yard have again assumed a normal condition, the *Wachusett*, *Hassler*, and *McArthur* having gone to sea, and only the *Pensacola* being at the Yard. The *Jamestown* will be in from Sitka soon.... Capt. Wells, 8th Inf., in command of Co.

H, left Angel Island on Thursday for Fort Bidwell, where he will relieve Capt. Bailey, who, with Co. D, will come to Angel Island.... Gen. McDowell will leave on Monday to inspect the post and troops at Fort Klamath, in Southern Oregon. He will be accompanied by Mrs. McDowell and Gen. Rufus Saxton, Chief Quartermaster.... Gen. Miles is in the city, en route to the Department of the Columbia. The General is accompanied by his family and Lieut. Long, 5th Inf., A. D. C.... Col. R. N. Batchelder, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster, gave a dinner party at his residence, No. 737 Ellis street, last Monday evening, in honor of Gov. and Mrs. Pound, of Wisconsin. The occasion was a brilliant one, the host being one of the most affable gentlemen, the conversation animated, and the *cuisine* of the best. Among the guests invited to meet Gov. and Mrs. Pound were Major-Gen. and Mrs. McDowell, Gov. and Mrs. Ramsay, Gov. Young, Prof. Langley, and Capt. Michaelis, U. S. A.... On Wednesday, Major-Gen. McDowell, U. S. A., gave an excursion on the bay and a luncheon at Black Point, in honor of Sir Samuel and Lady Baker. The Government steamer, which floated the Union Jack, in honor of the English guests, proceeded outside the Heads, and, returning, visited the different military posts. At 1 o'clock the party landed at Black Point and lunched, during which repast the band of the 4th Art. discoursed a selected programme. Besides Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, Gov. and Mrs. Alexander Ramsay, Gov. and Mrs. Pound, of Wisconsin, Prof. Langley and Capt. Michaelis, U. S. A., of the Mount Whitney expedition, and a few others were present. Earlier in the week Gen. McDowell similarly entertained Gov. Thomas L. Young, of Ohio.

THE *Pioneer Press* gives this account of a wild cavalry charge: On Tuesday evening, a wounded son of Mars, from Fort Snelling (filled with an exciting combination of city fluids), amused himself by riding up and down Washington avenue at a break-neck pace. He finally caromed on a buggy owned by Mr. John Pendergast, partially demolishing the vehicle, and throwing himself headlong into the street in front of Russell's livery stable. With the usual good luck of a man in that condition, the soldier escaped with a slight shock to his nerves, and was permitted to go away un molested after his dangerous feats as an inebriated equestrian.

DAN SIMPSON has drummed at sixty annual parades of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, and is ninety years old. He and Si Smith, the company's fifer, are said to form the principal figures in the popular painting, "Yankee Doodle." Several years ago a Bostonian bequeathed his skin for a drumhead on which Simpson should play every Fourth of July morning, but his patriotic idea has not been realized.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "In the spring of 1864, consequent upon the promotion of Grant and Sherman, Gen. McPherson was given command of Sherman's old command of the Army of the Tennessee; and that army, together with the armies of the Ohio and that of the Cumberland, was assigned to Sherman for the Georgia campaign. McPherson was intending to be married to a young lady of Baltimore that spring, but in consequence of the heavy duties now devolved upon him was obliged to defer the marriage. In a letter to his mother, written about this time, he described the lady as 'refined, educated, intelligent, and a Christian—qualities which lie at the foundation of every elevated character.' This was the woman McPherson had selected for his wife."

THE *Laramie Times*, says: On No. 4 this morning was Col. Guy V. Henry, for some 12 years captain of Co. D, 3d Cavalry, but recently promoted to major of the 9th Cavalry, stationed in New Mexico. The colonel has been on sick leave for about one year, and is now en route to join his new command. A large delegation of Co. D had assembled on the platform, and as the much loved officer stepped from the train presented him with a fine saddle and bridle, manufactured at the establishment of Edward Gilroy, this city, which, for beauty of workmanship, could not be excelled anywhere. The colonel replied to the presentation speech in a most feeling manner, expressing the hope that he might meet the members of his old company at some future time, and assuring the "boys in blue" that the memory of his relations with them would ever remain green in his heart. The occasion was one of mutual recognition and hand-shaking, some hundreds of people congratulating the colonel on his promotion, and bidding him an affectionate farewell. The *Cheyenne Leader* says: "Col. Henry's name will long be revered by the famous 3d Cavalry, to whose reputation he succeeded in adding much, a fact that is readily conceded by every officer and man in the regiment." His family will spend the winter at Buffalo, N. Y.

LIEUT. H. LIGGETT, 5th Inf., was at the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul, last week.

CARPENTER PHILIP S. CRAIG, U. S. N., died at his residence, in Washington City, on Aug. 1.

THE Medical Board, consisting of Surgeons Major Basil Norrie, Maj. Joseph R. Gibson and Maj. D. L. Huntington, which convened at the Government Hospital for the Insane near Washington, to inquire into and report the mental condition of Capt. Jno. P. Walker, 3d Cavalry, concluded its labors on Tuesday. The result of the examination will not be made known until the physicians make their report, which will probably reach the Secretary of War by Saturday.

ASST. ENGINEER GATES, of the U. S. Navy, lost a valuable gold watch, which was stolen from him while he was walking in Broadway Friday evening. On discovering his loss he said nothing about it to any one, but determined on a little private detective work. On Saturday morning Mr. Gates started out for a tour of the pawnbrokers' shops in the Bowery in search of his lost timepiece. After visiting several unsuccessfully, he entered a shop where three men were

trying to dispose of a watch, which he recognized as his. The man who kept the place was making an examination of the article, preparatory to stating the price he could advance on it. "That is my watch, and I'll trouble you for it," said the engineer, walking up to the counter. The pawnbroker immediately placed the watch on the counter near the three men, who all reached for it. But before they could lay hold of it Engineer Gates had taken it from the counter, and coolly attaching it to his chain, placed it in his pocket and walked out of the door. The whole thing did not take a minute, and the thieves were completely taken by surprise. Two made off, while the third, more bold than his fellows, followed the officer for several blocks making threats. Finally the engineer, becoming tired of the fellow's vaporings, turned around and started for his purser. At this the fellow disappeared up a side street, and the officer went on his way rejoicing.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

The *Baltimore Sun*, of Aug. 1, says: "Mrs. Susan May Bonaparte, widow of the late Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, is lying very ill at her residence, No. 85 Park avenue, but was rather better last night. Mrs. Susan M. Bonaparte is the daughter of Benjamin Williams, a prominent merchant of Baltimore, and formerly of Roxbury, Mass. She was born in Baltimore, and in November, 1829, she married Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, who was the only son of Jerome Napoleon, brother of the Emperor Napoleon I., and Elizabeth Patterson, whom the Prince married in Baltimore. Of the two sons of Mrs. Susan M. Bonaparte, the eldest, Col. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, is a graduate of West Point, and was a lieutenant in the United States Army. He has also served with distinction in the French army in the Crimean war, in Algiers, and in the war of France with Austria. Mr. C. J. Bonaparte, the younger son, is a member of the Bar of Baltimore, of fine legal learning and force in his profession."

COL. A. F. ROCKWELL, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, has submitted to Gen. Wright, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., the report of operations upon the public works in the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, during which \$42,490 were expended for improvement and care of public grounds, \$37,056.75 for salaries, \$27,498.77 for repairs, fuel, etc., at the Executive Mansion, and \$24,485.21 for miscellaneous expenditures; total expended during the year, \$132,430.73. The amount estimated for the year ending June 30, 1882, is \$193,500.

The London Royal School for daughters of military officers is flourishing. The daughters of all officers in Queen Victoria's army, inclusive of the royal marines, and of officers who have sold out, or otherwise retired from the service, provided the children were born prior to such retirement, are eligible to the benefits of this school. The Prince of Wales said recently that it was a great satisfaction to him to have to congratulate the managers of this institution on its success, and he hoped the institution would continue to advance in efficiency. Three cheers were then given for the Prince of Wales by the daughters.

A MARINE named Louis Kitzenstein, while guarding the post near the officers' quarters early yesterday morning, accidentally shot himself through the left hand. On that post the guard carries his musket half cocked under special orders, and as Kitzenstein grounded his piece rather suddenly the hammer went down and the charge was sent through his hand. He was taken to the Naval Hospital early yesterday morning for treatment.—*Norfolk Landmark*, July 31.

A FORT SULLY correspondent of the *Yankton Press*, under date of July 18, says: The paymaster, Major Sharpe, is in our midst again. The boys in blue are feeling glad over the event.... We are about to lose Mrs. Quimby and family, who are going to join Capt. Quimby, of the 11th, at Camp Porter. The band has been depleted, two of its members having been discharged to-day, their term of office having expired, and three more will go out between now and September. All of the '76 batch—over one hundred strong—go out this fall. It will make quite a void in the 11th.... Two companies of the 7th Cavalry came into West Pierre last Saturday. All quiet in that vicinity.

GENERAL SHERMAN and his brother the Senator made speeches on Thursday evening, July 21, to the soldiers and citizens of Mansfield. Gen. Sherman said:

FELLOW SOLDIERS OF THE LATE WAR AND FELLOW CITIZENS: It gives me pleasure to meet you here to night in this beautiful grove, in this enclosure, at my own brother's home. I am glad to meet you, his neighbors and his friends. The situation is a novel one to me, and I am deeply moved by it. As I look over you I do not recognize the faces that I used to know, and when riding about your city to-day I only found some of the names I then knew—your Hedges, your Parkers, and your Furdis; for the rest I had to go to your cemetery, over yonder, and read their names on the tombstones. But you have them still among you in their children and their grand-children. I can not distinguish to-night who are and who are not soldiers, but let me say to you, soldiers, I am very glad to meet you again, after so many years, in this time of peace, when yet the recollection of the hardships of war is a bond of comradeship among us. We fought not for ourselves alone, but for those who are to come after us. The dear old flag we carried through the storm of many battles, ready to die, if need be, that it might still wave over the Government of our fathers. But this is not the time nor place to recount the events of the past. I could not now do the subject justice if I should try. I am not accustomed to addressing mixed audiences. My brother here knows how to do that better than I, and he understands you better. But I want to say to you, teach your children to honor the flag, to respect the laws, and love and understand our institutions, and our glorious country will be safe with them. My friends, I heartily appreciate this splendid tribute of your friendship and respect. I thank you. Good night.

Senator Sherman was then called upon, and responded, as follows:

MY FRIENDS: This is no time for me to make a speech. You have come to see and honor my brother, who was with

many of you on the battle fields of our country and shared with you the trials and hardships of the war for the preservation of the Union. It is said there is no tie stronger than the bond that unites comrades in military life. You were comrades and together fought the battles that saved the best and freest Government in the world. The private soldier who carried the musket is entitled to as much honor as the General who commanded. Yes, every private who endured the hardships of the march or stood picket guard in the dark and dangerous watch of the night or on the battle field faced death, shares all of the glory and praise of him whom you have come to honor to-night. But the war is over, and our minds rather revert to the earlier days which this occasion recalls. I remember when my brother and I were boys struggling with poverty. Ever since then our lives have run parallel. He entered upon a military, and I a civil, life. Over 40 years ago he was a Cadet at West Point, and I remember he used to send me long letters of advice. You know he is a little older than I. Always in his letters and bearing he seemed and acted as though he thought he was a little older and wiser than I, and wanted to give me advice. (Laughter.) Forty-one years ago he was graduated at West Point, and I was a junior rodman on the Muskingum Improvement. Afterward he was sent to Florida to fight the Indians, and I came to Mansfield to study law. As time progressed he was placed in charge of a military academy in Louisiana, and I went to Congress. When the war was on the eve of breaking out, he resigned his place and came North to take up arms for his beloved country, when I was about entering the Senate. Since then his record is the history of his country, and a more brilliant one does not illuminate the pages of our national history.

Continuing, Senator Sherman referred to the growth of the West during his lifetime, and added:

To-morrow I am to start for that country which has received the name of Wonderland, the Yellowstone Park, the famous Divide which separates the Pacific slope from that of the East, where the hot springs, the geysers and lakes, and other great natural curiosities, mark the place as a natural garden of wonders, high up on the plateaus of Montana, amid the almost unbroken wilderness of primeval nature. Forty years hence civilization will have crowded through the vast stretches of country to there, and have made it the familiar scenes of multitudes. We are growing old, my brother and I, and our heads are getting gray. Soon we will be retired, and younger men will fill our places. The young men are crowding out the old, and a new generation are long will have superseded us, but it cannot do more for our beloved country than has this generation.

CAPT. HENRY F. BREWERTON, Fifth Artillery, U. S. A., now stationed at McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., is on a visit to this city. He is a member of a board of officers appointed to test guns and ordnance at the forts in the harbor. Major Peter Kenny and others, of the Old Guard, who were handsomely entertained by the Fifth at Atlanta recently, will endeavor to make his stay in Gotham pleasant.—*N. Y. Sunday Mercury*.

DR. F. C. AINSWORTH, U. S. A., and Mrs. Mary Cranston, were married on Tuesday, July 26, at the quarters of Col. J. P. Martin, Asst. Adj. Gen., U. S. A., in San Antonio, Texas. Mrs. Ainsworth is a sister of Mrs. Martin, whom she has been visiting for several months.

GEN. C. B. COMSTOCK, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., contributed to the *American Journal of Science* for July, an article on the Variation in Length of a Zinc Bar at the same Temperature." Gen. Comstock shows that there is a variation, amounting in some cases to fifteen microns, in the length of zinc bar of (M. T. 1876), heated for twenty hours or more to a temperature of 70 deg. F., and then allowed to cool to its original temperature of 36 deg. F.

The *Norfolk Landmark*, of July 31, says: "Our young friend Harry Dinning, son of H. H. Dinning, Esq., apothecary of the yard, was the hero of quite an exploit on Friday afternoon. With two companions, Daniel Weaver, son of Captain A. W. Weaver, and Eddie Webb, son of Naval Constructor Webb, he was at play on the float in the timber dock, where the Commodore's launch lands, when young Weaver fell overboard in deep water and was in imminent danger of drowning. No one was near, and Harry, though but ten years of age, seemed to realize the great danger, and, clinging to the float with one hand, he reached out on the water as far as he could with the other, and grasped his playmate, and drew him safely ashore. Young Weaver was very much exhausted from struggling in the water, and the opportune efforts of Harry undoubtedly saved his life. The exploit has made Harry quite a hero with the yard boys."

LIEUT. SCHWATKA lectured, July 29, to a large and brilliant audience, in San Francisco, on the Franklin Search Expedition, prior to his departure for Oregon. A dispatch of the following day says: "A very large number of influential citizens were at the wharf to see Lieut. Schwatka off this morning. His health is good, though the effects of his accident in New York still remind him that he is not wholly well."

SECRETARY LINCOLN, in the early part of the week, took his family to Rye Beach, and there left them to pass the remainder of the summer.

The *Vancouver Independent* of July 21, says: Col. H. C. Hodges, of the Q. M. Dept., U. S. A., has gone to his new post in Arizona.... The venerable Chaplain Collins, now retired, is at Chatham, Mass., with his wife, for the summer.... Major John B. Keefer, Paymaster U. S. A., and family are at the garrison, guests of Lieut. J. W. Duncan, 21st Inf.... Sergt. Adam Schlosser, Co. D, 21st Inf., departed for Washington, D. C., on Sunday last, where he will enter the Soldiers' Home.... Lieut. S. C. Robertson, 1st Cav., arrived at the post on Monday, from Fort Walla Walla, en route to Europe, with a year's leave of absence.... Dr. F. W. Sparling, who is announced as the new Register of the Vancouver Land Office, was formerly an assistant surgeon in the regular service.... Capt. M. C. Wilkinson, U. S. A., now has seventy-four Indian boys and girls in the school at Forest Grove. Thus far the school has been a grand success.... There is no truth in the rumor that Capt. Bendire, of the 1st Cav., has been ordered to abandon his scientific expedition to go in pursuit of renegade Indians.... A chart of the mouth of the Columbia River, compiled from the recent soundings

and surveys, has just been compiled by Col. Gillespie, U. S. Engineer.... Major Lawrence S. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., accompanied by his venerable father, Gen. Edwin Babbitt, retired, has gone to West Point to spend a few weeks.... Rev. David Wills, Chaplain U. S. A., in this department, who arrived on the last steamer, christened a child born at sea, giving it the name of Columbia Boiler Pacific von Hageman.... The body of the little daughter of Lieut. S. R. Jones, 4th Art., who died last week at Fort Canby, has been embalmed, and will be sent for final interment to the former home of the parents in Pennsylvania.... A deserter, by the name of Fitzgerald, from Co. B, 1st Cav., Fort Walla Walla, made a raise last week from Paymaster Canby on forged papers. At present he is among the missing, but would be welcomed back most heartily.... Gen. O. D. Greene, Adj.-Gen. of the Department, who went to Puget Sound last week on business connected with the military telegraph, will arrive home to-morrow. During his absence, Lieut. J. S. Mallory, A. D. C., has charge of his office.... In consequence of information received at Department Headquarters of the presence of wandering Indians in the Bruneau Valley, the commanding officer at Boise Barracks has been directed by Gen. Wheaton to send an officer, with an interpreter, to look after them, and submit a report on the subject.... Since pay day, at the garrison at Walla Walla, ten men have deserted, and the queerest part of this is that the men who have thus absented themselves are among the most steady and trusted soldiers in the regiment, including Corp. Campbell and Sergt. Erwin. The most plausible explanation for this desertion is that inducements are being held out by railroads and other corporations for good men, and the influence is so strong as to overpower the feeling of duty among the soldiers.... Fort Spokane is lively and bustling. A very pretty post will ultimately be made of it. Its present garrison consists of four companies of the 2d Inf., Major Leslie Smith commanding. Chief Moses was at the fort to assist in celebrating the Fourth. A council was lately held there between Sims, agent of the Colville reserve, and Moses, the object being to induce Moses to relinquish ten miles of the upper portion of his reserve on which silver-bearing quartz has been found. The result was an emphatic refusal on the part of Moses to part with his land, he stating that if the whites found mines on his reserve, and they wished to work them, they could do so by paying him for the privilege.

AN exchange says: "At Santa Cruz, California, recently, Miss Blanche Masonette, a little blonde of nineteen, saved the life of a prominent military man, who had been stunned by a breaker, and was helplessly drifting out, face downward, on the receding waves. With extraordinary courage she swam to his relief, turned him on his back, and guided him to the safety-rope, where he was enabled to recover his senses."

LIEUT. F. THORP, U. S. A., is at Intervale, North Conway P. O., N. H., where he intends to remain for a time.

CAPT. L. H. SANGER, 7th Infantry, is visiting Mrs. J. Y. Sanger, at Pall Mall Cottage, Long Island.

ZEUSUS COMPTON and his wife, of Plainfield, N. J., were astonished recently by the appearance of their son, Sylvanus, whom they had not heard from for nineteen years. Sylvanus became attached to the surgical staff in the Navy during the war, and was last heard of at New Orleans. He says he was drugged there and carried on board of a slaver. When he escaped he was afraid to return home because he had heard that his arrest as a deserter had been ordered. He has since been wandering about the world. This is his story, which sounds queer

A CORRESPONDENT writes that "Tucson, Arizona, is the capital and the largest city in Arizona; not so very large, however, for it has only 7,000 people. But it is more than 250 years old, and is almost a perfect picture of an Egyptian town, the houses being built of mud bricks (adobe), and mostly one-story high. The people live much like Orientals, and in summer spread their beds on the roof or the street. Near Tucson I was caught in a hard rain, and found the rain-water was quite salt. Probably it came from some cloud that gathered over the Pacific Ocean."

SITTING BULL arrived at Bismarck last Sunday, accompanied by five other chiefs and his aged sister, Pretty Plume, all under charge of Capt. Clifford and the infantry escort. A dispatch to the *Pioneer Press* says he took his first look at a locomotive on the Northern Pacific. The engineer pulled the throttle-valve, and, as the engine moved on, Sitting Bull pulled his blanket around him and shrank from the scene, saying he didn't want to see it any more, and couldn't be induced to ride in it. The party went to the Sheridan House. Sitting Bull sat in the centre of a half-circle, with Scout Allison at his left, and a uniformed guard behind him. The warrior took his pipe, and, when not puffing it, passed it to his companions. He was industriously fanning himself with a large white feather wing. A description of him runs as follows:

He is below the medium height, stolid, and stoical-looking, and the thinness of his lips and a few wrinkles in his face give him the appearance of being older than 50 years, which Scout Allison says is his correct age. He was dressed in the traditional blue blanketeting, sewed in the form of half-civilized trousers, with great gaping places where the pockets should be, and when he walked often displayed a brawny leg. Over this he wore what was once a finely-made and nicely-laundred white shirt, but which had become greasy and dirty from long wear. The shoulders of the shirt and the sleeves had three long streaks of red war paint, with which the warrior's neck, entire face, and scalp at the parting of the hair was covered. His hair is black, and reaches below his shoulders, hanging in three braids, one at each side and one pendent from the back, and braided from the crown of his broad head. The two braids hanging over the shoulders were thickly wound with a flannel, and the only ornaments worn were two brass rings, one on the little and one

on the second finger of the left hand, and a lady's cheap bracelet of black guita-percha on the left wrist. This lack of ornament, in comparison with his better-looking and more gaudily-adorned chief advisers, is for the purpose of impressing the sentimental white man with his poverty. His moccasons were of the most common pattern, dotted with a few beads here and there. The manners of the Indians at the table were closely watched. They dined slowly, and handled knife and fork as gracefully as most white people. When ice-cream was served, Sitting Bull dipped his spoon into it, tasted it, and rose to his feet. He sat down again immediately, and remarked to Soot Allison, the interpreter, that he "could not see how such stuff could be frozen in hot weather." While on the boat, a greater portion of the time, Sitting Bull wore a pair of goggles, which he sold here to some relic hunter for \$5. He also sold his pipe for \$100. He seemed to have overcome all his shyness, as reported from Buford, and stands the observations of the crowd without any perceptible agitation, shaking hands with those who offer to do so, and writing his autograph, for which he charges from \$2 to \$5. The whole party are now at Standing Rock, with the other Indians.

On Sitting Bull's arrival, with 190 other Indians, at Standing Point, he was warmly greeted.

THE NAVY.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, President and Com'der-in-Chief.
WILLIAM H. HUNT, Secretary of the Navy.

JOHN W. HOWE, Chief Clerk.

DAVID D. PORTER, Admiral of the Navy.

STEPHEN C. ROWAN, Vice-Admiral of the Navy.

Chiefs of Bureaus.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE—Commander Montgomery Sicard, *chief*; (with relative rank of Commodore)

Commander Alex. H. McCormick, *assistant*.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore Earl English, *chief*; Lieut.-Comdr. C. B. Lambertson, *assistant*.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION—Commodore (relative rank) William D. Whiting, *chief*.

BUREAU OF WAR AND DOCKS—Rear Admiral Edward T. Nichols, *chief*; Commander C. K. Remey, *assistant*.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Philip S. Wales, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore); Surgeon Adrián Hudson, *assistant*.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—Paymaster-General George F. Cutler, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore); Paymaster C. P. Thompson, *assistant*.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING—Engineer-in-Chief William H. Shore, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore); Chief Engineer H. W. Pitch, *assistant*.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Naval Constructor John W. Easty, *chief* (with relative rank of Commodore).

Office of the JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL—Colonel William B. Bouey, Marine Corps, Judge Advocate; Gen. L. S. Wiggin, *assistant*.

SIGNAL OFFICE—Commodore Clark H. Wells, *chief*.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE—Captain J. C. P. de Kraft, Chief Hydrographer, in charge.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, *sup't*.

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear Admiral D. McN Fairfax, *superintendent*.

NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, *superintendent*.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman.

SOUTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral Jas. H. Spots.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral John C. Howell.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral J. B. Baich.

ASIA STATION—Rear-Admiral J. W. B. Clitz.

COMMANDANTS NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.

Commander John C. Beaumont, Portsmouth, N. H.

Commander George M. Hanson, Boston, Mass.

Commander George H. Cooper, New York.

Commander Elv. Simpson, League Island, Penn.

Commander Thomas Pattison, Washington, D. C.

Commander Aaron K. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.

Commander Stephen P. Quackenbush, Pensacola, Fla.

Commander T. S. Phelps, Mare Island.

Commander Wm. E. Hopkins, Naval Station, New London, Ct.

Captain J. E. Jonett, Nav. Sta., Ft. Royal, P. O. Beaufort, S. C.

COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.

Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*); a. s. stands for Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station; p. a. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service.

Cruisers.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. a.), Commander Edgar C. Merriman. At San Francisco. Has been ordered to till up and proceed to Panama. May sail latter part of the week.

ALASKA, 3d rate, 12 guns (p. a.), Capt. George E. Belknap. Capt. Belknap reports from Panama, July 20, that he received at Callao the 9th the Department's instructions to meet Mr. Hurbut, U. S. Minister, at Panama. Proceeded to sea on the 11th and reached Panama on the 18th—making the run in 6 days and 18 hours under half-boiler power, meeting light winds all the way, and having fine weather until within the last 24 hours, when the heavy rains of Pan ma Bay were encountered. The fine performance of the engine, the best shown by the steam log for the past 2½ years, was undoubtedly due to the thorough overhauling they received in May and June last, under the superintendence of Chief Engineer Ziegler, and that of his relief, Chief Engineer W. H. King. Mr. Hurbut and family were found at Panama, and immediately repaired on board. The Alaska was to leave for Callao as soon as cleared—probably July 21. Health of officers and crew good, with the exception of Boatswain John Keating, ill with pneumonia.

U. S. S. ALASKA, 2d RATE, 12 guns (p. a.), Capt. Wm. H. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that on Monday, the 27th ult., I proceeded to Ancon Bay, some fifteen miles to the northward of this port, where, after anchoring, the crew were exercised at target firing with great guns and two divisions of small arms, during the afternoon of that day.

The next morning the practice with small arms was resumed, and in the afternoon the battalion, accompanied by Gatling gun and howitzer, was landed under command of the executive officer, Lieut.-Comdr. Thos. Nelson, and divided as infantry and artillery, and practised at file and volley firing at target. The third day some sail drill was had, and the crew given a chance to haul the seine.

These exercises completed, I went to sea on the morning of the 30th ult., and began a line of soundings directly off the coast, and continued it for a distance of about 112 miles, using the modified machine of Sir William Thompson, with piano wire, and the Brooke detaching apparatus.

The soundings developed a plateau of gentle descent, extending some 46 miles from the shore of Ancon Bay, showing

a fall of 226 fathoms in that distance. Some 17 miles further on the depth of 794 fathoms was found, from which point the lead dropped to 2,017 fathoms in a run of 24 miles. Fifteen miles further on, expecting to touch bottom in the neighborhood of 2,500 fathoms, the wire continued to run out until a depth of 3,364 fathoms, or nearly four statute miles, was reached—the deepest water yet found in the South Pacific, or in the eastern margin of both the North and South Pacific.

Hoping to find a still deeper depression of the ocean bed, I stood ten miles further to the westward and got another cast, but the reel stopped at 2,168 fathoms. In both of these casts the specimen cylinders brought up clay and greenish sand, and the bottom temperature of the deepest was 30 deg. 2 min. Fah.

It was now the evening of the 1st of July, and it was necessary to put back to this port and make preparations for the celebration of the 4th, but I hope to pick up this deep trough again at an early day and develop its direction.

Returning to this anchorage on the 2d inst., I visited all the foreign ships of war in the bay, comprising the Italian ships *Christopher Columbus* and *Archimedes*; H. M. S. *Kingfisher*; the Chilean frigate *Almirante Cochrane*, and French corvette *Dayot*, to participate in the observance of the 4th, to which all made courteous response, and in the celebration of the anniversary in accordance with the instructions contained in paragraph 1, sec. 5, page 17, of the Navy Regulations, the foreign men-of-war not only took part, but the greater part of the merchant shipping in the bay, including the steamships of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, dressed ship, and the Chilean authorities on shore fired a national salute from a field battery.

At 1 o'clock P. M. of the day, accompanied by Lieut.-Comdr. Gardner, commanding the U. S. S. *Overland*, and as many of the officers of that vessel and this ship as could be spared from duty, I paid my respects to the Legation at Lima.

Her Maj. ty's iron-clad frigate *Triumph* arrived on the evening of the 5th inst., bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Stirling. I saluted his flag this morning with 13 guns, which the *Triumph* returned, gun for gun.

That afternoon the Admiral returned my visit of this noon, and was given a personal salute on leaving. He expressed much sympathy and sorrow at the distressing intelligence which reached here last evening by telegram from Buenos Ayres, of the assassination of the President and of his dangerous condition.

I am also informed that a feeling of profound sorrow and consternation pervaded Lima on the receipt of the news, at once unexpected and terrible.

I have forwarded to the Bureau of Navigation all the data with regard to the soundings herein reported, including chart showing profile of the ocean bed as developed by the lead in the region surveyed.

The health on board the ship here continues good. Very respectfully, etc., GEO. E. BELKNAP.

Captain W. S. N., commanding, and senior officer present.

ALERT, 3d rate, (a. s.) 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. Left Yokohama, June 18, for Port Lloyd, to complete the survey south of the Bonin Islands.

ALLIANCO, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. George H. Weddigh. At Hammerfest, Norway, July 24.

Commander G. H. Weddigh reports to the Department from Reikjavik, Iceland, July 12, as follows:

"The United States steamer *Alliance*, under my command, arrived at this port on the 9th inst. The day after leaving St. J. h. we encountered a gale from the southward, with a heavy sea, which stowed in a bowport and broke one of the lower booms. The gale lasted twenty-four hours, after which, with the exception of two days' fresh southwest winds, we had light variable airs during the passage. No indications of ice were seen, though a southwest current was felt within two days' sail of the port. We have been very kindly received by Governor Finsen. The Parliament of Iceland being now in session he has made many inquiries of the members in regard to the currents, driftwood, etc., setting on the coasts. I shall endeavor to send through the members a description of the *Jeal nette* printed in Iceland to the districts of the island they represent, with the offer of a reward for any reliable information in regard to that ship.

"The French corvette *Dupleix*, 10 guns, Capt. Dumas Vieno, is in port. She has been around the island surveying for about a month and will continue her work through the summer. Capt. Vieno has politely placed at my disposal the result of his surveys. A Danish ship of war left a few days before our arrival to look after the fisheries of the north coast. I am informed that coast is now clear of ice, which was very heavy there in the spring and is now thirty miles off the coast. Two firms are engaged in the coal business here, and from one of them I shall take about seventy tons and arrange to have a supply here for the ship about the last of September. Fees are moderate. I propose leaving here about the 15th ult., and shall stop at Sieden Fiord, on the east coast of the island, where I hope to find a man acquainted with the northwest coast of Norway, as that part of the island is frequented by Norwegian fishermen. The health of the ship's company continues excellent."

ASHUELLOT, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. H. E. Mullian. At Kobe, July 8.

CONSTELLATION, sails, 10 guns, Commander F. V. McNair. At New Bedford, Mass.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 18 guns (a. s.), Comdr. E. M. Shepard. At Newport.

DALE, 4th rate, sails, Comdr. P. F. Harrington. At New Bedford, Mass.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns (a. s.), Commander Chas. McGregor. At Washington.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. At Gibraltar, July 25.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails 12 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Henry Glass. Alaska.

Commander Glass, under date of the 9th of July, reports that quiet and good order prevail in all parts of Alaska. On June 14 information was received of a serious outbreak among the Indians, in which several Indians had been killed.

Master G. C. Hanna, U. S. N., was sent to the principal village with a party of marines and two interpreters belonging to the ship's company, to make an investigation into the affair, and take any action possible. He was directed, if possible, to put a stop to the fighting, and invite the leading men to Sitka, to make some sort of terms, if they could not agree among themselves. He was also instructed to use great caution in dealing with the Indians, and to be careful not to force them into the attitude of disregarding the authority of a Government officer. Mr. Hanna's reports are as full and interesting that Comdr. Glass forwards them, and cannot too strongly commend the ability of this officer in settling at once and in a satisfactory manner the most serious case of difficulty among the Indians which has arisen since he had been in command of the station.

Affairs in the mining districts are reported as quiet, but the report of Lieut.-Comdr. Rockwell, forwarded, shows the necessity of maintaining a force at that point until the arrival of a steamer in those waters.

Mr. Hanna having, in accordance with instructions, and at

the request of the manager of the N. W. Trading Company, left a file of marines at the trading port at Chilcat, near the scene of the late disturbances, it will be observed that the men and officers of the *Jamestown* are now doing duty in the protection of life and property from Sitka to the Chilcat river, a distance of over 250 miles. Comdr. Glass says he will be enabled to continue this service by means of the post established in the mining district, and by using the steam launches of the *Jamestown* to keep up communication.

Affairs can be kept in their present condition and the same control exercised from the ship during the prevalence of good weather, but with the commencement of bad weather in September it will not be possible, without undue exposure of the officers and men, and the presence of a steamer will be then necessary, if it is intended to prevent the territory from relapsing into the former lawless condition which obtained before the *Jamestown* arrived at Sitka.

The ship is in fair condition, considering her age. Some repairs will be necessary at Mare Island before she undertakes an extended cruise. Drills and exercises have been to some extent interrupted, by the large number of officers and men sent on detached duty, but the discipline of the crew is excellent. Health of crew generally satisfactory, but both officers and men are beginning to show the bad effects of their long service in this climate.

The military post established by Comdr. Glass in Alaska, at Rockwell, seems to be instrumental in preserving order among the miners. Lieut.-Comdr. C. H. Rockwell, writing from the post of which he is in charge, on June 25, says by far the most important question there is the Indian question. The presence of white men and the establishment of trading stores have attracted many Indians of various tribes. They are generally docile and easy to manage, and appear anxious to be on friendly terms with the whites. Not a day passes that Lieut.-Comdr. Rockwell is not called on to decide disputes between the Indians and between the Indians and the whites.

KABASARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns (a. s. a.), Comdr. G. B. White. At New London.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 11 guns (p. a.), Capt. James H. Gillis. En route to San Francisco, via Honolulu.

LANCaster, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi.

To be ready for officers and crew Aug. 10. To be ready for sea by Aug. 20.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunc. At Montevideo, June 25.

MATFLOWER, 4th rate, Lieut.-Comdr. John Schouler. Left New York, Aug. 1, for Newport, R. I.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (a. s. a. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kantz. Making the usual summer cruise through the Upper Lakes. Arrived at Detroit, July 16. Left Aug. 1 for Marquette, Mich., and other Lake Superior ports. Address, Detroit, Mich.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Capt. Appren. ship. At Newport.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. Flagship of Rear-Admiral Clitz. At Yokohama, July 8. On June 11 Rear-Admiral Aslambekoff, of the Ru-ssian navy, arrived at Yokohama in his flag-ship *Ain*, and saluted Rear Admiral Clitz's flag with 13 guns, which was returned gun for gun. On the 12th the German frigate *Hessen* arrived, and the same honors were exchanged. On the 13th Vice-Admiral Levensky, of the Ru-ssian navy, left the harbor in his flagship *Europa*, and was saluted by all the flagships in the harbor—all the salutes were returned. On the 20th the Japanese Vice Admiral hauled down his flag, and the flag of Rear-Admiral Nire, Japanese navy, was hoisted as in command of the station. He saluted the various foreign officers, which was returned. On the same day the *Monocacy* dressed ship, and at noon fired a salute of 21 guns in honor of the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne of England. On the 23d the same formality was observed in honor of the anniversary of the coronation of Queen Victoria. On the same day the French flagship *Thémis*, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Duperré, left the harbor. July 2, H. B. M. *Vigilant*, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Willes, arrived at Yokohama, and Admiral Clitz saluted him with 15 guns. The usual civilities were exchanged. On July 4, in company with all the men-of-war in the harbor, the *Monocacy* dressed ship, and at noon fired a salute of 21 guns in honor of the anniversary of our national independence. The next day, Rear-Admiral Clitz thanked all the foreign senior officers for their participation. The healths of officers and men on the station continues good. Affairs in China and Japan quiet.

NIPSCO, 3d rate, (e. s.) 6 guns, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker. Arrived at Gravesend, Eng., Aug. 2.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. F. M. Green. At Shanghai early in July. Going to Amoy and Hong Kong, on the prosecution of the work on which he is engaged.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. a. p. a.), Capt. W. P. McCann. At Mare Island Navy-yard. Has been ordered to Panama and expected to leave on Aug. 5.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. B. Hoff. Training ship. Arrived at Portland July 31.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns (a. s.), Capt. John G. Walker. Left Norfolk, Aug. 3, for Newport, with the *New Hampshire* in tow.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Silas Cassey, Jr. Left New York for the Mediterranean, July 12.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. At La Paz, July 12. Is engaged in taking observations for latitude and longitude, and in making extra soundings on the coast of Mexico and in running lines of soundings across the Gulf of California.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. a. a. a.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. Yokohama, July 8. Much delayed in all her preparations for sea by the extremely bad weather, much time having been lost in Nagasaki and Kobe while cau-king ship. Was to start for Panama in a few days—not later than Aug. 15.

RODGERS, Lieut. Robert M. Berry. Left San Francisco, June 16, for the Arctic regions.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. H. C. Taylor. Training ship. At Bath, Me., July 25.

SHENANDOAH 2d rate, 9 guns (f. a. a. a. a.), Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. At Rio de Janeiro, June 28.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Comdr. A. G. Kellogg. At Washington.

STANDISH (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. S. H. Baker. Practice ship for cadet engineers. Arrived at Newport, Aug. 3, with Admiral Rodgers on board.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. Under orders of State authorities. Expected at New London about the 10th of August.

SWATARA, 3d rate, (n. s.) 8 guns, Commander W. T. Sampson. At Shanghai, June 10. To remain for the present.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (a. s.), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., undergoing repairs. Launched on July 9.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 33 guns (f. a. n. a. a.), Capt. E. P. McCrea. Arrived at New London, July 6.

TICONDEROGA, 2d rate, 9 guns (a. a.), Comdr. Bartlett J. Cromwell. Sailed from the Maro Island Navy-yard, March 29, for New York, via Cape Horn. Reported by cable as arriving at Rio de Janeiro July 11.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 11 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain Francis M. Ramsay. Arrived at Trieste, July 17. The usual visits of ceremony were made. The English iron-clad squadron was in port, commanded by Vice-Admiral Seymour, and comprising the *Alexandra* (flagship), *Superb*, *Thunderer*, *Temeraire*, and *Invincible*, and two despatch boats. Health of U. S. squadron good.

VALDANIA, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. En route to Halifax.

A St. Johns, N. F., despatch of July 30, says: The *Valdania* steamed through the narrows this morning en route to Fortune Bay. She will be followed by H. B. M. steamer *Phoenix*, specially despatched to the Newfoundland coast from the West Indian squadron. After visiting Fortune Bay the *Valdania* will proceed to Halifax, where she will arrive on Aug. 4. She will proceed to St. John and New Brunswick on the 8th, and thence, after a few days delay, proceed to Portland.

WACHUSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (a. a.), Comdr. Edw. P. Lull. Left San Francisco, July 19, for Sitka.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (a. a.), Capt. J. E. Jouett. Stationed at Port Royal.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns (a. a.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. At New London.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

ALARM, torpedo ram, Mallory propeller (a. a.), Lieut. Robert M. G. Brown. On experimental service. New York. Left Navy-yard on July 25 on trial trip at Yonkers.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. D. B. Harmony. Receiving ship, New York.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, 2 guns (a. a.), Pilot George Glass. Norfolk, Va.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Receiving ship, Norfolk.

INTREPID, torpedo ram, (a. a.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

MONTAUK, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 2d rate, sails, 15 guns, Capt. P. C. Johnson. Put in commission at Norfolk, Aug. 1. Left, in tow of the *Ponchartrain*, on the 3d, for Newport.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

PASSAIC, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PHLOX, 4th rate (a. a.), Mate B. G. Perry. Arrived at Washington, July 13.

PILGRIM, 4th rate (a. a.), Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

SNOWDROP, 4th rate (a. a.), Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Jos. N. Miller. Receiving ship, Boston.

WAANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Conway H. Arnold. Washington.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, Lt.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz; *Catskill*, Lt. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Mapac*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at City Point, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS

During the visit of the cadet engineers on the *Standish* and *Mayflower* to New York, they visited the Quintard Machine and Engine Works, New York; Delamater's Works, New York; the Hydraulic Pump Works, Brooklyn; Merrill and Sons' Drop Forgings, Brooklyn, and the Chrome Steel Works, Brooklyn.

The Signal Service Bureau has already initiated the enterprise which aims at securing correct and inter-comparable barometric reports from all sea-going vessels, whose co-operation in its marine observational work it earnestly seeks and honors. At every important port where it has a station the Signal Service has made arrangements to compare and correct ship's barometers. In a very short time now the Atlantic hurricane season will open in the West Indies, and as navigators can have their storm glasses set without charge, it is highly important both to their own interests and to those of ocean weather science, that they should avail themselves of the opportunity. Seamen of every flag have it within their power, by collecting and contributing accurate ocean observations, not only to secure honor and profit for themselves, but greatly to further the development of the law of storms, upon an exacter investigation of which the comfort and safety of every ocean voyage materially depends.—*N. Y. Herald*.

SECRETARY HUNT has concluded to organize sub-commissions in each of the Navy-yards in the country to ascertain the amount of worn-out material which has accumulated during and since the war, and which is of no use to the service. This will be done with the view of asking the authority of Congress to sell the old material and clear it from the yards.

THE *Lancaster* was taken into dock at the Navy-yard July 27, to receive the castings which are to be bolted to the ram. The weight of this metal is 11,500 pounds, and with other work upon propeller, etc., will require the ship to be in dock for a fortnight. The guns are expected by water from Boston. The *Lancaster* in her appointments, improved construction and other respects, will be the finest flagship which Uncle Sam has ever sent on a foreign station. An immense eagle with outstretched wings forms the head. It was carved upon the yard, and when gilded will present a fine appearance.—*New Hampshire Gazette*, Aug. 4.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

JULY 30.—Acting Carpenter Benjamin Markham, to the receiving ship Franklin.

AUGUST 1.—Passed Assistant Engineer Absalom Kirby, to the Powhatan, at Norfolk, Va.

Cadet Engineers Henry W. Spangler, Franklin J. Schell, Martin Bevington and Richard T. Isbester, to examination for promotion.

AUGUST 2.—Captain Joseph S. Skerrett, to take passage in the Powhatan on the 15th of August for Aspinwall, thence to Panama, and on arrival to report for the command of the Richmond.

Pay Inspector George Cochrane, to take passage in the Powhatan on the 15th of August to Aspinwall, thence to Panama, and on arrival to report for duty on the Richmond, and as fleet paymaster of the Asiatic Station.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles A. Siegfried, to the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cadet Midshipmen Augustus C. Doyen and Samuel Bryan, to the Alaska, at Callao, Peru, per steamer of August 10 from New York.

Lieutenants Boutelle Noyes and John J. Hunker; Master Henry H. Barroll; Cadet Midshipmen James E. Mahony, Silas H. Wright, Charles P. George, Samuel H. Williamson, John W. Weeks, Eugene Carroll, Horace B. Andrews, Ira McJunken, Gilbert Wilkes, Henry L. Ballantine, Wm. G. Ford and Robt. P. Harris, Frank E. Bunts; Passed Asst. Surg. B. F. Rogers; Cadet Engs. Frank B. Dowst, Andrew M. Hunt, Thomas J. Hogan, Martin A. Anderson, Frank M. Bennett, William T. Webster, Robert Stewart, Jr., and Isaac B. Parsons; Gunner George Fouse, Carpenter David B. Perry, and Sailmaker John S. Franklin, to take passage in the Powhatan on the 15th of August for Aspinwall, thence to Panama, and on arrival to report for duty on board the Richmond.

AUGUST 3.—Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, to hold himself in readiness for the command of the European Station.

Lieutenant-Commanders James G. Green, Jas. H. Dayton and Ensigns David Peacock and Frederick B. Vinton, to the Hydrographic Office on the 1st of September.

Assistant Surgeon Henry W. Whittaker to the receiving ship Colorado.

Fleet Paymaster W. W. Williams, to continue to perform the duties of fleet paymaster of the European Station when the Trenton leaves for the United States, and when the Lancaster arrives out to report for duty on board that vessel.

Acting Carpenter Kasen M. A. Mahony, to the training ship Portsmouth.

AUGUST 4.—Captain Bancroft Gherardi, to command the Lancaster on the 20th of August.

Lieutenant-Commander Caspar F. Goodrich, to the Lancaster as executive on the 20th of August.

Lieutenant-Commander James M. Forsyth, Passed Assistant Surgeon James E. Gardner, Boatswain John J. Killian Gunner Wm. T. Deolan, and Carpenter H. M. Griffiths, to the Lancaster on the 20th of August.

Commander Edmund O. Matthews, to command the Powhatan.

Paymaster Henry T. Wright, to report for temporary duty on board the Lancaster, and when relieved by Fleet Paymaster Williams to regard himself detached and proceed home and report arrival.

AUGUST 5.—Midshipman John A. Mudd, to temporary duty in the Navy Department.

Midshipman Thom. Deut, Cadet Midshipmen Capehart, Cohen, Buck, Flournoy, McKee, Cooke, Rodgers, Dominy, Dresser, Vance, Oliphant, Colwell, Perkins, Robinson, Printup, Linnard, Rees, Hoogewerff, and Chaplain Morris, to the Lancaster on the 20th inst.

Cadet midshipman Landshimer, to Richmond.

Chief Engineer William S. Stamm, to remain as fleet engineer of European Station on arrival of Lancaster.

DETACHED.

JULY 30.—Captain Ralph Chandler, from command of the training ship Minnesota, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant John C. Rich, from the Navy-yard, League Island, and granted two months' leave.

Ensign Wm. S. Hogg, from the torpedo ram Alarm, when her trial is concluded and placed on waiting orders.

Boatswain William Manning, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to proceed to Panama per steamer of August 4 and report for duty on board the Richmond.

Carpenter John G. Tilden, from the receiving ship Franklin, and ordered to the store ship *Onward* per steamer of August 10.

Sailmaker George C. Boorum, from the store ship *Onward* on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

AUGUST 1.—Passed Assistant Engineer J. W. Gardner, from the Powhatan, and placed on waiting orders.

AUGUST 2.—Lieutenant-Commander George D. B. Giildden, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to take passage in the Powhatan on the 15th of August for Aspinwall, thence to Panama, and on arrival to report for duty as executive of the Richmond.

Lieutenant Wm. H. Beehler, from the Torpedo Station, and ordered to take passage on the Powhatan on the 15th of August to Aspinwall, thence to Panama, and on arrival to report for duty on board the Richmond.

Chief Engineer O. H. Lackey, from special duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to duty in charge of engineers stores at that yard.

Chief Engineer Philip Inch, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to take passage in the Powhatan on the 15th of August for Aspinwall, thence to Panama, and on arrival to report for duty on board the Richmond, and as fleet engineer of the Asiatic Station.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. W. Heaton, from the Naval Station, New London, and ordered to take passage in the Powhatan for Aspinwall, thence to Panama, and on arrival to report for duty on board the Richmond.

Assistant Engineer M. E. Cooley, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and ordered to duty at Ann Arbor, Michigan, for the purpose of assuming charge of the department of steam engineering and iron ship building in the University of Michigan.

Gunner George Albro, from the Navy-yard, Pensacola, and ordered to the receiving ship Franklin.

AUGUST 3.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Richard Ashbridge, from the receiving ship Colorado, and ordered to temporary duty at the Marine Rendezvous to be established at New York.

Assistant Paymaster M. C. McDonald, from duty at the Naval Storehouse, Ville Franche, and ordered to duty on board the Trenton, when she leaves for the United States.

Carpenter George E. Anderson, from the training ship Portsmouth, and ordered to the school ship New Hampshire.

AUGUST 4.—Captain John G. Walker, from the command of the Powhatan, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Charles T. Hutchins, from the Coast Survey office, and ordered to the Lancaster on the 20th of August.

Lieutenant Wm. B. Newman, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the Lancaster on the 20th of August.

Lieutenants Samuel L. Graham and Lazarus L. Reamey, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the Lancaster on the 20th of August.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John C. Boyd, from the Naval Hospital, Washington, and ordered to the Lancaster on the 20th of August.

Passed Assistant Engineers Edwin T. Philippi and Wm. A. H. Allen, Cadet Engineers O. B. Shallenberger and G. Kaemmerling, from special duty on the 19th of August, and ordered to the Lancaster on the 20th of August.

Assistant Engineer W. F. Worthington, from special duty at Easton, Pa., and ordered to the Lancaster on the 20th of August.

Boatswain Henry P. Grace, from the Navy-yard, Ports-

month, N. H., on the 19th of August, and ordered to the Lancaster on the 20th of August.

Boatswain Isaac T. Choate, from present duties on the 19th August, and ordered to equipment duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 20th of August.

Sailmaker Daniel C. Brayton, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the Lancaster on the 20th of August.

Midshipman Quinby, from Minnesota, and ordered to Lancaster 20th inst.

Master Cottman, from Colorado, and ordered to Richmond.

Passed Assistant Engineer Gates, from Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to Richmond.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commodore C. H. Wells, chief signal officer, for thirty days from August 2.

To Commodore Edward Simpson, commandant of the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa., for one month from August 15.

To Lieutenant Samuel Belden, attached to the Hydrographic Office, for one month from August 8.

To Lieutenant Karl Rohrer, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, during the month of August.

To Lieutenant B. F. Richards, attached to the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., for one month from August 24.

To Lieutenant W. W. Rhodes, attached to Bellevue Magazine, D. C., for one month from August 8.

To Paymaster George W. Beaman, attached to the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, for one month from August 4.

To Paymaster C. D. Mansfield, attached to the Navy-yard, League Island, for one month from August 8.

To Paymaster J. H. Stevenson during the month of August, with permission to leave the United States.

To Assistant Surgeon J. C. Byrnes, attached to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, for one month from August 15.

To Midshipman W. T. Benson, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, from August 6 to September 1.

To Assistant Surgeon E. H. Marsteller, attached to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., for two weeks from August 7.

To Boatswain J. B. F. Laughton, attached to the receiving ship Franklin, for one month from August 6.

To Carpenter P. T. Mager, attached to the Navy-yard, League Island, for one month from August 15.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Aug. 3, 1881:

Walter C. Blake, boiler maker, July 22, U. S. S. Wyoming, Beaufort river, S. C.

John Adams, gunner's mate, July 19, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Wm. Hill, chief quartermaster, July 9, U. S. S. Alaska, Callao, Peru.

MARINE CORPS.

DETACHED.

Captain R. S. Callum, from the command of the Marine Barracks at Washington, remaining a member of the Board of Inspection.

Captain H. A. Bartlett, from command of the Marine Guard of the training ship Minnesota, and ordered to command the Marine Barracks, Washington.

Second Lieutenant Carroll Merrow, from the Marine Barracks, Washington, and ordered to take charge of the Marine Guard detailed for the Richmond while en route to Panama, and on arrival there to report for duty on board that vessel.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To First Lieutenant Frank Scott, stationed at Norfolk, Va., for thirty days from August 7.

To First Lieutenant Geo. C. Reid, stationed at Portsmouth, N. H., for one month from August 5.

LIEUT. THOMAS E. GROVE.—At the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., on the afternoon of 26th July, at 4 o'clock, expired Lieut. Thomas G. Grove, U. S. N. On the 27th funeral services and appropriate words by the Rev. Dr. J. Jackson Scott, of Pensacola, followed at the chapel of the Yard; thence the remains were taken in charge in accordance with request of deceased, by the Masonic Fraternity and members of Grand Army of the Republic, and escorted to the National Cemetery, where they were deposited with the imposing ceremonies of the church, Masons and those of the Grand Army. The Woolsey Fire Co., too, of which he was an honored member, were of the procession. Lieut. Grove leaves a wife and two children, and many friends to mourn his loss. Hopelessly shattered in health for a long time, his death was not unexpected to those around; and worn out with long suffering, it could hardly have been unwelcome to him, save in the severing of family ties. Our warmest sympathies go out to the widowed wife, whose beautiful and untiring devotion must have made the inevitable easier, as her many lovable qualities will make our parting with her here at the Yard, the harder. He was born in New Jersey; entered the Service as a volunteer officer in 1862; was commissioned an ensign in 1868, and lieutenant in 1870. He was on duty at Naval Station, Mound City, Illinois, 1869-70; served on board U. S. ironclad *Terror*, N. A. station, 1871; *Monocacy*, Asiatic Station, 1873-6; and since up to date of his death, has been stationed at Navy-yard, Pensacola.

ALTHOUGH no portion of the keel plate of the proposed new cruising turret ship the *Impetuous* has as yet been laid down at Portsmouth, the dock where she has been constructed has been got ready, and the plates are being laid off and prepared. Everything, in fact, is in readiness to commence operations, but the dock-yard authorities are evidently anxious to get the *Impetuous* fairly out of their hands and at sea before beginning any fresh undertakings of the kind. The *Impetuous* will be 315ft. long, 61ft. beam, and have a load displacement of 7,890 tons. She will differ from any ship in the Service, or indeed afloat, in being built with four barbette turrets, and having an outer casing of wood. Up to the present time wooden sheathing, to which the protecting copper or zinc is attached, has been confined to unarmored ships of the *Shah*, *Bacchante* and *Volage* classes. The barbettes will be armed with 18-ton breech-loading guns, which will probably be fitted with a disappearing arrangement. The sides of the *Impetuous* will be protected by 8in. of armor, and as many of the deck backings, while the hull will be built upon the bracket principle. Although it is only intended to lay down one vessel of the type at present, measures have been taken to build a second to be named the *Waspire*.—*London Times*, July 27, 1881.

On the often mooted question as to the expediency of the custom which requires a soldier absent without leave to make good the tours of guard duty thus lost, a correspondent throws out these suggestions: "A man is absent without leave, and misses five guards; is tried, found guilty, and sentenced to one month's confinement. Here are supposable and no doubt actual cases. (1) When he comes out of the guard house he does one guard, and is then discharged by reason of expiration of term of service. (2) When he is released from confinement he is detailed as cook, and remains in the cook-house three months, and is then marked 'duty,' and the guards which he missed are forgotten. (3) As soon as released he again absents himself, and misses five more guards, is tried, etc.; and on being released makes good only five guards. (4) A non-commissioned officer absents himself in the manner above stated, and is sentenced to be reduced to the ranks—in the mean time [*i. e.* during the time he is under arrest] he is carried on for duty—who is going to make good the guards which he lost? During the time these 'guard-house bums,' as they are called, are in confinement they are carried on for 'duty,' and the sober, steady men, who can always be relied on, are doing their duty for them, frequently going on guard with only one night in bed. Where a man, at a post garrisoned by several companies, belongs to a company which is unfortunate enough to have the greatest number of men in the guard-house, often he goes on guard with only two 'nights in' along with men of another company who are getting three and four 'nights in.'

THE trials of the *Alarm* at Yonkers have continued since our report of last week, but the result does not appear to encourage the hope of her officers and the Board that twelve knots can be got out of her. The best performance of her engine, thus far, has been 56 revolutions, or about eleven knots. In a six-mile run down the Hudson, against the tide, and up again with the tide, she made a mean of a mile in 6m. 50s., or at the rate of 8.8-10 knots an hour. She carried 76 lbs. of steam, and the vacuum was 14 inches. The Mallory propeller made a very successful performance, turning the vessel a half circle in one and one-half minutes at two-thirds speed. The builder of the engines of the *Alarm* would have jumped overboard, and buried his chagrin beneath the waters of the Hudson, had he been aboard during the trial and have listened to the criticisms upon his performance, to which the vessel's defect of speed is charged. Lieut. Brown is exerting himself most commendably to make the vessel a success, or at least to demonstrate that the principle upon which she is built is a sound one. He expresses the hope that with better coal he can get twelve knots out of her. After the run of Wednesday last the *Alarm* was laid by to take in coal, and to allow the engineers to fix the feed pumps, which did not appear to supply feed water quite as freely and with as much certainty as desired. It is also intended to improve the vacuum. There appears to be an air-leak, not located at last accounts.

THE Navy Mutual Aid Association, organized July 31, 1879, has now reached the end of the second year of its existence. Its membership numbers 517, paying an aggregate assessment amounting to \$2,571.6. Since its organization this association has paid six death assessments, as follows:

Lient. J. P. Walts, died Feb. 23, 1880.....	\$559 17
Assist. Surgeon C. J. Nourse, died July 23, 1880....	1,345 73
Commodore R. R. Lowry, died Nov. 25, 1880.....	1,819 20
Surgeon C. J. S. Wells, died Jan. 1, 1881.....	1,926 24
Commander C. J. McDougal, died March 28, 1881.....	2,311 60
Paymaster S. T. Browne, died June 14, 1881.....	2,344 10

Aggregating a total of..... \$10,286 04

At the meeting held July 30, the following officers were admitted to membership: Chas. A. Foster, Master; S. Reed Colhoun, Passed Aast. Paymaster; John G. Brosnahan, Passed Aast. Engineer; Socrates Hubbard, Lieut. Commander; Thomas O. Selfridge, Jr., Captain; Joseph McDonald, Gunner; Edward D. Robie, Chief Engineer; George A. Bicknell, Lieutenant. After July 31st no officer over 45 years of age can become a member of this association, and all applications must be accompanied by medical certificate.

ONE Mr. Lomprax, of Natchitoches, claims that he was near by when the late massacre of the thirteen surveyors by the Apaches occurred, and that the Indians were led by Victoria. Very likely the remnants of Victoria's braves were engaged in this business, but Victoria himself was much too dead to be present.

THE Joint Committee of Congress on the Yorktown celebration held a meeting this week and decided on the Temple Farm, the property of the Yorktowne Co n-

tennial Association, as the most suitable spot for the military encampment, and placed it in charge of Col. Craighill, of the United States Engineers, who will at once lay out the ground in streets for tents, allot the portions for the troops and the militia, and arrange for the distribution of water. The Secretary of War has invited Major Gen. W. S. Hancock to take charge of the military portion of the celebration, and we understand the General has accepted. This will add materially to the interest of the occasion.

LIEUT. WILLIAM LITTLE, of the *Yantic*, has recently been tried by Court-martial at New London, and detached from his vessel. The charges were neglect of duty and sleeping on post. He is suspended from duty for twelve months, on two-thirds leave of absence pay, and keeps his present number on the register while under suspension. The court was ordered by Rear Admiral R. H. Wyman, commanding the squadron, who mitigated the sentence, making it as above stated.

PROF. BELL's telephone bullet-hunter was used with great success on President Garfield this week. In several trials it indicated always the same spot, namely, the one where a black and blue spot was at first noted, four and a half inches below the navel, and to the right of it, just above the groin. This instrument, when perfected, is likely to prove of great benefit to surgery in gunshot wounds.

CAPT. MARSHALL, Assistant Quartermaster, has been ordered to Fort Leavenworth to superintend the construction of buildings for the new military school to be established there. It is hoped to have the school in operation by Oct. 1, when the same facilities for instruction will be afforded the enlisted men in the cavalry and infantry regiments as are enjoyed by the artillery at the Fortress Monroe school.

THE report of the steam yacht *Leila*, the substance of which appeared in the JOURNAL of last week, will not be ready for distribution until next week. It is quite a lengthy report, and will contain a number of illustrations of machinery, which has caused the delay in its completion somewhat.

THE completion of the Warren Court of Inquiry leaves its recorder, Major L. L. Langdon, 2d U. S. Artillery, available for assignment to a station. There is a probability of his being sent to headquarters of the regiment at Washington Barracks.

THE sentence of the Court-martial in the case of Sailmaker Crowley, recently tried at Boston, has not been promulgated. The general report is that it was of a very severe nature, and that it would be somewhat mitigated by the Secretary of the Navy.

PROSPERITY has its advantages, but it has also its drawbacks. Some complaints are heard of dullness in the recruiting service, owing to the prosperous times and better prospects of employment.

THE important General Court-martial in session at Washington Barracks, composed almost entirely of officers from other stations, has made that post unusually lively in its social aspect this week.

THERE is some probability that President Garfield may shortly be removed to the cottage at the Soldiers' Home set apart for his use. His progress towards recovery has been steady during the past week.

THE accession of Prince Alexis to the chief command of the Russian navy will have the effect of terminating the active career of Admiral Popoff, a favorite of the Grand Duke Constantine, now superseded.

THE new Navy Register, corrected to July 1, 1881, has been issued this week, and presents its usual neat appearance. The many recent personal changes in the Navy Department make the midsummer edition of the Register a useful document.

CAPTAIN JOHN G. WALKER is mentioned, and there is no doubt truth in the report, as the successor of Commodore Whiting as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Capt. E. O. Matthews will probably succeed Capt. Walker in command of the *Poughatagan*.

ONE of our Army correspondents, whose letter, "An Inexpressible Complication," appears elsewhere, has made the alarming discovery that the action in a recent Court-martial case, approved all the way up, deprives him of the right to wear a most important article of clothing, and establishes a precedent which may, if followed up, reduce our officers to the condition of the Georgia colonel whose full dress uniform consisted of a shirt collar and a pair of spurs.

REAR ADMIRAL D. MCNEILL FAIRFAX has applied to be put on the retired list, under the act authorizing voluntary retirement. This has involved the selection of a new commanding officer of the European Station, to go out in the *Lancaster*. Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, who is at the head of the list, is the officer selected. The *Lancaster* will be ready for her officers about Aug. 10th, and ready for sea about ten days to two weeks afterwards.

The New York *Times* gives this statement of the change as elicited by an interview with Secretary Hunt: "Rear-Admiral Donald McNair Fairfax, who is now commanding the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, had been named several months ago to command the European Station, and accepted the detail. Recently he changed his mind, and applied to be placed on the retired list under the section of the act of 1861, which provides for retirement when the officer has served 40 consecutive years, and requests such action. The Secretary on Wednesday approved the request, to take effect Oct. 1. He then selected Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson for the place, as that officer is the senior Commodore, and there is no Rear-Admiral available. A letter was at once written to Commodore Nicholson informing him of the selection, and a list of the officers selected for detail to the flagship *Lancaster* was inclosed for his information. It is not probable that any changes will be made in the detail, except in the cases of Lieutenant Charles O. Allibone, who was selected by Rear-Admiral Fairfax for his flag Lieutenant, and Lieut. R. Mason Lisle, who was similarly selected for secretary to the Admiral. It is possible, however, that a change may be made in the detail of a Chaplain, if one is sent out, as the selection of Chaplain F. Morrison was made at the personal request of Rear-Admiral Fairfax. No change will be made in the details of Capt. Bancroft Gherardi to be Chief of Staff and to command the *Lancaster*, Lieut.-Commander Caspar F. Goodrich to be Executive Officer, Lieut.-Commander James M. Forsyth to be Navigator, or of any of the medical, pay, or engineer officers.

"In conversation with an officer, who is to be ordered as one of the watch officers, and who is familiar with the circumstances, the following was told as to the reasons which influenced Rear-Admiral Fairfax to take the unexpected step of requesting his retirement, instead of accepting the command of the fleet, which of all others is most eagerly sought for. On being informed of his selection for the command he expressed himself to his friends as delighted, and at once interested himself in making arrangements to have the *Lancaster* fitted in a proper manner for his flagship, and in aiding officers to whom he was specially friendly in securing places in the detail for the vessel. Soon after he applied to Secretary Hunt for permission to take his wife and family with him to Europe, but the request was refused. He afterward wrote to friends here to urge that the refusal might be revoked, but these efforts were ineffectual, and it is said that an intimation was recently sent to him that the order issued a few weeks ago forbidding the presence of families on board vessels of war was issued in earnest, and that when the Secretary made an order he meant it and intended to have it obeyed. Hence the unexpected request for retirement, and as the law is imperative as to the right of officers to be placed on the retired list when they have completed forty years of consecutive service, Secretary Hunt had no alternative but to take his action of Wednesday.

"Rear-Admiral Fairfax, having entered the service in August, 1887, at the age of 14, completes forty-four years of service this month, and would have four years to serve on the active list had he so desired. The effect of this action will be to promote Commodore Nicholson to the rank of rear-admiral on October 1, to which rank, however, he would have been promoted in November on the retirement of Rear-Admiral Howell, who is now commanding the European fleet."

MR. THORNEYCROFT, who has launched some of the most effective torpedo-launches now attached to European fleets, is earnestly experimenting upon a modified system of propulsion which is designed not only to increase the speed of a vessel, but to turn it in a smaller circle. On the 23d of June an exhibition of his improvement, applied to H. E. M.'s torpedo-boat *Lightning*, was made on the Thames, a distinguished Admiralty party being on board. The *Lightning* is 84 feet in length, and, fitted with the ordinary screw, made 18.54 knots per hour on her official trial, her turning time being 3.50 minutes. It does not appear that the results attained in turning were as favorable as those with the Mallory propeller. We copy from the London *Times*, of June 27, this report of the trial:

The improvement consists of a propeller of small

diameter encased in a cylinder, which carries at its after-end fixed guide-blades arranged in such a way as to throw the water from the propeller directly aft. Thus far it is similar to the propelling arrangement of Mr. Rigg and Mr. Parsons. It differs, however, considerably from all propelling arrangements of this type in having, as it were, the boss of the propeller prolonged in the form of a cone through the fixed guide-blades to a considerable distance astern of the enveloping cylinder, the object being, by narrowing the area, to increase the velocity of the stream coming from the propeller while passing through the apparatus. In the case of the *Lightning* this cone is made in three parts—one consisting of the propeller boss, the second of the boss in the centre of the guide-blades, and the third attached to the rudder. On each side of the enveloping cylinder are put hard over, the wing piece on the opposite side closes the aperture leading from the screw on that side and turns the water entirely through the aperture on the opposite side. As the speed of the vessel had been found, on a preliminary trial, to be over 19 knots, and would be further verified by the Admiralty officials before the boat was taken over, it was not thought necessary to include a speed trial at Long Reach in the programme. After leaving the pier, the vessel was made to circle in the river, and it was found that the circle to port was made in 1 min. 15 sec., and to starboard in 1 min. 5 sec.; a result which is a great improvement on her speed of turning on the occasion of her official trial. At the instigation of Mr. Bramwell, the stem of the boat was secure to the pier and the stern propelled sideways, so as to make the vessel turn a complete semi-circle against wind and tide round the stem as a centre. Among the other improvements effected in the *Lightning* by the introduction of the new propelling arrangement may be mentioned the diminution in size of the propeller, the diameter being reduced from 5 ft. 6 in. in the case of the original screw to 3 ft. in the propeller now fitted—a very small diameter indeed, seeing that in some of the recent preliminary trials, the power developed by the engine was 460 indicated horse-power. Another important feature, and one which ought to be exceedingly valuable in torpedo operations, is the protection afforded to the screw by the tube in which it works and the grating in front from floating wreckage, etc.

THE statement which has appeared in several of the daily newspapers recently, to the effect that the report of the Examining Board in Paymaster Stevenson's case for promotion had been acted upon by the Secretary of Navy, and that the decision of the Board was made in Stevenson's favor is without foundation. The result of the examination is not now known nor will it be until it is acted upon by the President. Col. Ingersoll, the counsel for Stevenson, called upon the Secretary a few days ago to learn, if possible, what the decision was, and was assured that the report of the Board lay upon his desk unopened, and he himself did not know its contents.

INFORMATION has been received at the Adjutant's office from the department of Columbia of the suicide of Hospital Steward Thomas Cassidy, at Camp Spokane.

CHIEF signal officer, Wm. B. Hazen, returned Thursday from a two weeks' trip West, where he has been inspecting the workings of some of the branches of the Bureau.

GEN. STEVEN V. BENNETT, Chief of Ordnance Department, left this week for a month's trip North.

THE practice ships *Standish* and *Mayflower*, left Brooklyn for Newport August 1; during their stay at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the officers and cadet engineers were most delightfully entertained by Commodore and Mrs. Cooper. On Monday evening they gave them an informal reception; the piazzas and ground around the house were beautifully illuminated with Chinese lanterns, which presented quite a fairy scene; dancing was enjoyed by the guests until the "wee small hours." It is expected that Mrs. Dennis, Commodore Cooper's daughter, will accompany Lieut. and Mrs. Tilley to Newport.

THE Elmira (N. Y.) *Advertiser* of July 21st says, in effect as follows, viz.: Yesterday morning our friend, 1st Lieut. O. J. Sweet, of the 25th U. S. Inf., stationed at Fort Hale, Dakota Territory, and the popular and energetic A. A. Q. M. and A. A. C. S. of the fort, was made the proud and happy recipient of quite an important acquisition to his "infantry" stores. He is a father, and the lovely little ten-pound girl and her mother are both doing well. The happy event took place in this city on the morning of the 20th inst., at the residence of the grandparents.

GEN. J. C. TIDWELL, A. D. C., arrived at Washington on Monday last from Springfield, where he has been as president of the Light Artillery Board. Two members of the Board were directed to proceed to Watertown Arsenal, near Boston, to examine some of the guns at that place; two others proceeded to Hartford for the same purpose; and the other two members were directed to go to New York to examine into the subject of artillery horses, etc.

COL. ALBERT P. MORROW (Major 9th Cav.), A. D. C., is much better this week than last, and is now able to be moved from the bed to a reclining chair, in which he rests much easier. At one time recently his condition was decidedly critical, so much so that his physician, Surgeon Basil Norris, was in attendance, almost continuously, day and night. The trouble is inflammatory rheumatism.

THE following Army officers registered at the Adjutant-General's office during the week ending Aug. 4: Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, 5th Art., on delay at Fort Monroe, Va., until Sept. 1; Lieut. Geo. F. Chase, 3d Cav., 1,704 F street, on leave; Major N. Vedder, Pay Dept., 1,111 Massachusetts avenue, on leave, Special Order No. 70; Capt. Jno. N. Craig, 10th Inf., 1,812 I street, G. C. M.; Major B. L. Frank, 1st Art., Ebbitt

House, Gen. Ct. Martial S. O., Dept. East; Capt. Jno. R. Myrick, 3d Art., Ebbitt House, Gen. Ct. Martial S. O., Dept. East; Lieut. F. C. Nichols, 1st Art., Ebbitt House, Gen. Ct. Martial S. O., Dept. East; Capt. J. M. Lancaster, 3d Art., 334 Indiana avenue, Gen. Ct. Martial S. O., Dept. East; Capt. Franck E. Taylor, 1st Art., 324 Indiana ave., Gen. Ct. Martial S. O., Dept. East; Lieut. H. C. Danes, 3d Art., Ebbitt House, Gen. Ct. Martial S. O., Dept. East; Lieut. Edward C. Knower, 3d Art., Metropolitan Hotel, Gen. Ct. Martial S. O., Dept. East; 2d Lieut. Francis Woodbridge, 7th Inf., 1,778 Pennsylvania avenue, on leave, S. O. No. 104, Hdqrs. of the Army; Lieut. Chas. Morris, 5th Art., 1,515 L street, visiting relatives, on duty at Mass. Agr. College, Amherst, Mass.

The following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during the week ending Aug. 5th, 1881: *Army*—P. D. Vroom, C. Augur, R. D. Potts, H. G. Squiers, D. S. Stanley. *Navy*—Richardson Clover, W. A. Corbin.

CAPT. JAMES E. JOUETT, U. S. Navy, commanding the U. S. steamer *Wyoming* and the Naval Station at Port Royal, S. C., arrived at Washington Tuesday, and left Wednesday for his farm at Ellicott's Mills, Md. He reports the *Wyoming* in good order, and in readiness to put to sea at the crack of a whip. He has applied to have an officer with the rank of chief engineer ordered to the vessel, as one has always heretofore been in charge of her machinery while she was in commission. It is probable that Chief Engineer William S. Smith will be detailed.

LIEUT. HENRY ROMEYN, 3d Inf., is at present in charge of the students (150 in number) at the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Va., during the absence of the principal, who is in Europe, and until the arrival of Lieut. G. L. R. Brown, 11th Inf., his successor. The latter is understood to be visiting, in the interests of the Institute, the Indian agencies in Dakota, from which students have been sent to the Institute. Upon the arrival of Lieut. Brown at Hampton, Lieut. Romeyn expects to join his family at Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

The health of Colonel F. T. Dent, 1st U. S. Artillery, sojourning at St. Augustine, Fla., although improved, will scarcely permit him to join his regiment at Fort Adams at the expiration of his present sick leave, and he has sought an extension.

GEN. ROBERT PATTERSON is lying dangerously ill at his residence at 13th and Locust streets, Philadelphia, suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys and fatty degeneration of the heart. The venerable soldier, some time since, accepted an invitation to dine on his ninetieth birthday with Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, and his many friends of three generations will hope that he may be able to keep the engagement.

THOMAS L. PARKER, a veteran of the war of 1812, died in New York this week, and was buried from his residence, 133 East 124th street. The funeral was largely attended.

COL. THOS. L. CASEY, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has submitted to the Secretary of War his report of operations on the new building for the State, War, and Navy Departments for the year ending June 30, 1881. Work has been confined to the new north wing. During the months of July, August, and September, 1881, it is expected to introduce and complete the heating and steam apparatus. During the spring and summer of 1882 the floors and tiling and much of the painting will be finished, so that by the fall of 1882 but a comparatively small amount of work will remain to be done. The total amount expended to date on the north wing is \$1,363,786.49; balance on hand, including new appropriation, \$450,000; available at this date, \$514,194.11; new appropriation desired to complete the north wing and approaches, \$100,000. The sum of \$450,000 is asked for beginning on the west and centre wings.

THE Board of Directors of the Gettysburg Battlefield Association have succeeded so far in obtaining possession of the following portions of the field, which include points of the greatest interest: The grove where General Reynolds fell, Little Round Top, the north slope of Round Top, the park opposite to National Cemetery, McKnight's and Culp's Hills, making in all about one hundred and twenty acres. There appears to be little or no disposition on the part of the property-holders in the vicinity to increase the price of the land; but that contingency is provided against in sec. 3 of the supplement to their act of incorporation, which gives them the same power and places them under the same laws relating to the acquisition of lands that govern railroad companies.

THE Leavenworth *Times*, of Aug. 2, discussing the military school soon to be established at Fort Leavenworth, says: "The officers sent here will be a very desirable addition to the society at the post and tend to make this beautiful spot gay than ever and more of a popular resort for Army people than has been known before in its history."

COL. W. M. WHEARY furnishes for general publication the following letter from Gen. Grant to Gen. Schofield, in response to a request from the latter that Gen. Grant would give his recollection in refutation of the statement that Gen. Schofield had attempted at Nashville to influence Gen. Grant against Gen. George H. Thomas:

NEW YORK, Aug. 1, 1881.

Gen. J. M. Schofield:

DEAR GENERAL: Your letter of the 12th of July has just been handed me by Col. Wherry, of your staff. I have read it carefully, together with the article from the *Toledo Democrat*. The lapse of time since the event spoken of in that article is so great that I feel some hesitation in answering your letter and the article from the *Democrat*, as I might do if I had access to the archives at Washington; but writing from memory I think I can say with great positiveness there was never any despatch from you to me, or from you to any

one in Washington disparaging Gen. Thomas's movements at Nashville. On the contrary, my recollection is that when I met you on your way to Wilmington, N. C., subsequent to the battle of Nashville, you explained the situation at Nashville prior to Gen. Thomas's movement against Hood, with a view of removing the feeling that I had that Thomas had been slow. I was very impatient at that time with what I thought was tardiness on the part of Gen. Thomas, and was very much afraid that, while he was lying there at Nashville and not moving his army, Hood might cross the Tennessee River either above or below the city of Nashville, and get between him and the Ohio River, and make a retrograde movement of our army at Nashville a necessity and very much embarrassing and delay future operations of the armies. Laboring under this feeling and impression, I was telegraphing Gen. Thomas daily, and almost hourly, urging him to move out and attack Hood, and finally became so impatient that I contemplated his removal and the substitution of another officer in his place; but this feeling on my part was not added to by any despatches from any person from the scene of action except those from Gen. Thomas himself. I have certainly no recollection of receiving any despatches from Nashville during the time spoken of in the article in the *Democrat* from any person but Gen. Thomas himself. I feel very sure that if any despatches had been received from you I should now recollect it, and I am free to say that it would have created a prejudice to your disadvantage if I had received such despatches. This much you are at liberty to use in any way you deem proper. The other reflections which the author of the article here allude to against you, I, of course, am not called upon to say anything in regard to. The fact is your subsequent promotions are proof positive that I entertained none of the views set forth to your disadvantage in this article. Very truly yours, U. S. GRANT.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette*, speaking of Capt. Wilhelm's Military Dictionary, says: "The work, which must have proved one of immense labor, has been accomplished with praiseworthy assiduity, and must necessarily prove of very valuable service, not only to military men, but to individuals of all ranks and condition. The important difference which exists between the revised and the original edition is that in the latter all naval references have been avoided, so that the work may be regarded as purely military. The quantity and diversity of the matter it contains is almost startling."

THE *Pioneer Press*, of July 29, says: Gen. James S. Brisbin, 2d Cavalry, is quartered at the Merchants, and will go eastward on Monday next, having secured one month's leave of absence.... Major W. W. Sanders, 8th Infantry, Acting Inspector-General Department of Dakota, leaves to-day for Helena in order to make the annual inspection of the military posts in the Department.

THE following officers were reported in New York city during the past week: Capt. F. E. Taylor, 1st U. S. Art., en route to Washington on Court-martial duty; Col. Charles Sutherland, U. S. A.; Capt. A. N. Bandol, 1st U. S. Art.; Gen. J. J. Reynolds, U. S. A.; Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, 3d U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. B. F. Hancock, 2d Inf.

THE ill-health which has long afflicted Mrs. Gen. Alex. McD. McCook, to the great sorrow of her friends, has at length terminated in death. She was recently taken by her husband, the General, to Salt Lake City, from her mother's death-bed at Dayton, Ohio, in the hope that the change of climate would relieve her extreme prostration, but there she sank and died on the night of Aug. 3.

THE *Arizona Mining Journal* reports that Mr. John A. Church, Ph.D., formerly connected with the Wheeler Survey, has struck a bonanza in the Tombstone mines under his charge, and of which he is one of the owners. His richness, says the *Journal*, is so remarkable that it has run the pulp assay at the mill up to \$180 per ton, and this in face of the fact that the amount furnished is not one-half of that crushed, and the further fact that all ore that assays 12 oz. to the ton goes to the mill. In view of these facts it says "there's millions in it." This statement is of interest to Army officers who have invested in Arizona mines. The marked peculiarity of the mines belonging to the Tombstone Mill and Mining Co. is the amount of ore near the surface. 25,000 tons have already been taken out and it is expected that as much more will be obtained before a depth of 250 feet is reached. Mr. Church has very considerably increased the profits of the mines under his charge by his success in milling without the use of chemicals. This has never before been done without loss, but he has succeeded in working the Tombstone ore to a very high percentage without salt or copper vitriol, the chemicals formerly used.

THE anniversary of the battle of Bennington, which was fought in the town of Hoosick, Rensselaer county, will be celebrated with appropriate demonstrations August 10, at White Creek, which is a few miles distant from the battlefield. Gen. Sherman will be a guest of the Hon. Walter A. Wood at Hoosick Falls, at that time, and it is expected that he will consent to speak at the celebration.—*New York Telegram*.

THE *Pioneer Press* of July 26 says: A telegram from Maj. D. H. Brotherton, 7th Infantry, Fort Buford, announces that there are 187 persons in the party that came in with Sitting Bull, and that thirty families left behind at Woody Mountain are expected soon to arrive at the post.... Lieut.-Col. Daniel Huston, Jr., 6th Infantry, who has been stopping at the Metropolitan for a few days, left yesterday on the train for Sioux City.

A SERENADE was tendered Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. A., while recently at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Helena. The General and Representative Maginnis both made speeches on the occasion.

THE French government having extended to our Government an invitation to send some of our officers to France to witness the manœuvres which are to take place this autumn within the several commands of the French army, the Secretary of War has designated Major-Gen. John M. Schofield, Lieut.-Col. Robert S. La Motte, 12th Infantry, and Captain James Chester, 3d Artillery, A. D. C., for the agreeable service.

TARGET FIRING.

THE following are decisions rendered by the General of the Army in answer to various questions, as to the interpretations of various orders in regard to Target Firing which are mentioned:

To change the wording of G. O. No. 45, as recommended by Capt. Litchfield, would create confusion. Ten shots were decided on as a suitable number for the Nevada Trophy—these to be consecutive shots, or two consecutive scores of five shots each. Companies not complying with these requirements should be considered as not entering into the contest.

To change G. O. No. 44, as suggested by Captain Russell, would, at this time, create confusion. If found advisable a change will be made for the firing of next year.

With reference to G. O. No. 46, it is to be understood that the record is to be taken from the best scores made at any time during the month, i. e., private A B can make his best scores on one day of the month; C D on the same or another day, and so on through the entire company.

The two consecutive scores authorized by the same order need not necessarily be at the same practice, on the same day, or even on successive days of the same month. It is only required that the scores shall be made at consecutive practices.

With reference to the consolidated report called for by G. O. No. 86, of 1879, to be made on October 1, of each year, the rule to be observed is, that governing in all such cases: i. e., the report is to be made to include all firing of the year up to that date, and therefore includes that of September; consequently there is no conflict between the order and par. 522 of Laidley's Manual.

The object in making G. O. No. 43 and 44 so specific with respect to the positions taken by the marksmen when firing, was to insure uniformity of practice throughout the Army. To deviate from this for particular cases would defeat the object of fairness sought to be attained by having general uniformity.

With respect to the size of the target to be used at 400 yards, the following is the reply of Col. Laidley to a similar question and gives the desired information: "In modifying some portions of this paragraph the proper target for the different distances was accidentally omitted. Par. 530 says, In all questions arising about which the conditions of the prize are silent or not explicit, he will be guided by the rules and regulations of the National Rifle Association, p. 179; page 207 gives the size of the targets to be used at different distances: at 400 yards, target off x 6ft."

After the piece has been inspected, returned to the recruit, and the hammer placed at the safety notch, the right hand is not dropped to the side before lowering the piece with the left hand, but is passed at once directly to "near the middle band" and lowered to the ground.

G. O. 26, DEPT. OF TEXAS, July 26, 1881.

I. To meet the requirements of G. O. 44, o. s., from the Adj.-Gen.'s Office, post commanders will select from their respective commands, including sub-posts, the two best shots, (officers or enlisted men), from each company, and organize them as a post team, under a competent instructor, at any time not later than the 29th day of August, next. The teams will fire at the 200, 400, and 600 yard ranges; five shots to constitute a score.

From the post teams, each post commander will select, at the rate of one man from each company under his command, the best shots (officers or enlisted men), and cause them to report, not later than the 23d day of September next, at the post of San Antonio, Texas, to compete for places on the department team. Lists of the men so selected will be forwarded, in advance, to these headquarters.

For the purchase of vegetables and food, in addition to the ration, company commanders are requested to remit, to the officer to be, hereafter, designated to take charge of the competition, two dollars, from the company fund, for each man sent to San Antonio.

II. The company special team shooting, directed by par. 2, G. O. 44, o. s., from these headquarters, to be re-commenced Aug. 1st, next, will be discontinued after the week ending Aug. 29. After that date weekly records of the shooting of post teams will, until the selections shall have been made for the department competition, be reported on the special team blank.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Augur:

THOMAS M. VINCENT, Adjutant-General.

Post commanders and commanding officers of troops in the field, in this Department, will cause a selection to be made of the most suitable marksmen from each company or troop of their command, to compete for the honor of places on the Department and Division teams, and for the prizes to be awarded the latter.

The officers and enlisted men selected for this purpose will be sent to these headquarters so as to reach here between the 25th and 30th of September next, reporting upon arrival to the Acting General Instructor of Musketry.

The competition will commence on Tuesday, October 4, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

No one will be sent under this order who has not recorded scores of at least 65 per cent. of maximum possible at two and four hundred yards, and at six hundred yards 64 per cent. of the maximum possible, in two scores of five shots each or one score of ten shots, at each of these ranges.

Competitors should come provided with their dress and undress uniforms and belts, and necessary bedding.

It is desirable, in order to provide for the better subsistence of the enlisted men while here, that their company commanders shall appropriate from the company fund the sum of two dollars, to be forwarded by the men and turned over to the officer in charge of their mess, for the purchase of vegetables (G. O. 21, July 30, D. M.)

MILITARY INVENTIONS.—The following patents for military inventions have recently been granted:

To J. H. Wesson, Springfield, Mass., for a gun lock. The hammers are cocked; the barrels fired alternately by pulls on a single trigger.

To W. H. Davenport, Providence, R. I., for a breech-loading firearm.

To Henry Goodman, St. Louis, for an implement for capsizing and noscapping cartridge shells.

To W. T. Hall, Fayetteville, Ind., for a charge holder for fire arms. The charge of shot is held in one end and the powder in the other, and the charges are confined by wads, which may be removed by movable slides in the sides of the implement.

To E. Whitney, New Haven, Conn., for a cartridge having the forward end of the bullet provided with an elastic or flexible cushion at the centre, and so as to project therefrom.

To S. G. Bayes, Wauseon, Ohio, for a gun sight.

To De Witt U. Farrington, of Lowell, Mass., for a machine gun. The cartridges pass from a hopper into a platform, from which they are fed by a reciprocating finger into a fluted carrier or cylinder, which carries them into position to be

pushed forward into the barrel by a reciprocating bolt. Each revolution of the main shaft of the machine causes the carrier to move one step, and the carrier is securely locked during the operation of loading, firing, and retracting the spent shell.

To Minter P. Key, of Memphis, Tenn., for a machine gun. The boxes or cases and contained barrels referred to in the claims each constitutes a separate gun, and each is capable of independent lateral adjustment except the lower one, which is rigidly connected to the carriage. The spring slides in the shield permit the lateral adjustment of the boxes without leaving openings.

To George Crouch, of New York, for a cartridge belt. To Theodore Yates, Milwaukee, Wis., for breech-loading ordnance.

To Albert Hape and A. S. Oliver, of Elberton, Ga., for a gun-stock. The constructions specified permit both vertical and longitudinal adjustment of the butt-stock.

To H. M. Quackenbush, Herkimer, N. Y., for an air gun. The barrel is fixed in the frame, and is surrounded by a sleeve slotted at its rear end, and capable of moving backward into the air-chamber to compress the spring of the piston and cock the gun. The projectile is dropped through the slot of the sleeve and in rear of the barrel, and is pushed forward into the chamber by a push-pin carried by the sleeve.

To Alois Schneider, San Francisco, for a magazine firearm. In manipulating the arm a tooth on the head of the guard-lever comes in contact with a lug on the end of an oscillating rod in the magazine and operates the latter to release and again engage the cartridges.

To Jefferson Borden, Jr., Fall River, Mass., for a breech-loading fire-arm. The locking-bar is moved back to unlock the barrels by a cam connected with the top lever. On the tilting of the barrel a cam connected to or operated by the latter acts against the end of the locking-bar and moves it back far enough to cock the hammer. The spring by which the bar is held in locking position is attached to one of the lugs on the barrel.

To Marcus A. Hardy, Newport, R. I., for a submarine torpedo-boat.

To Messrs. Hewitt and Kimball, Burlington, N. J., for a lock for fire-arms.

To M. Huble, of Bayonne, N. J., for a submarine torpedo-boat.

To A. L. Sweet, Norwich, Conn., for a fire-arm.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A Las Vegas despatch of July 30 gives the following:

The Indians who attacked two packers near Adams's Canon on the 19th have been followed ever since by Lieut. Guilloye's command, and a day or two ago were surprised in camp. After one hour's engagement the Indians fled, leaving the entire camp outfit, two horses and twelve mules in the possession of the soldiers. Two Indians were supposed to have been killed and several wounded, but they were carried off. The redskins fled toward the Rio Grande, probably bound for Mexico. They were direct from the Mescalero Agency, and numbered eleven bucks and one squaw. Reliable news from Eagle reports the burning of a ranch and the killing of a number of Mexicans and two unknown miners near there. It is thought that there are three bands of Indians prowling about the country as their signal fires were seen from Eagle last night.

A special despatch from San Marcial, N. M., says:

Two Mexicans and two miners were murdered between San Jose and Fort McCrea by Indians, who are supposed to be heading from the Black Range. Co. D, 9th Cavalry, has been ordered on scout from Ojojojo. The Caliente Chief Name will probably co-operate with the Mescaleros if he is aware they are on the war path.

A Fort Smith despatch of July 29 says:

Gen. John Pope has ordered Lieut. Shoemaker and a company of men to report to United States Agent Tufts, at Fort Sill for duty in the Choctaw Nation. The troops will be used to expel white intruders. There is great excitement, and those who were ordered to leave have already sent an attorney to Secretary Kirkwood to plead their case.

An Arizona correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says: "The Indians harassing the settlers on the borders of Texas, Mexico and Arizona are the thirty-five or forty warriors who escaped from the slaughter of Victorio's band of Apaches last fall. But for an unfortunate jealousy between Army commanders in Arizona and New Mexico, the Indians would have been captured or exterminated when they made their first raid in the early part of the spring, and concerted action now would soon rid the country of these miserable pests."

THE PALLISER GUN PRESSURE GAUGES.—The London *Engineer* says: "It may be well to note for the information of those who may have missed the fact in the pages of any contemporary, that the pressure gauges employed in the Palliser gun which was tested to destruction at Erith registered 44 tons to 47 tons pressure as estimated from an examination in the Royal Gun Factories, to which department the gauges were submitted. It will probably be allowed by any reasonable man that the gun did well to resist in such a way as to develop this pressure in the act of bursting. We believe we may add that the opinion that the setting up of the shell was the immediate cause of the destruction of the gun is held by good authorities. We think that the character of the Palliser converted guns has been well maintained by this series of experiments. We have always held that the combination of the loose lining of coiled iron with the complete cast iron case, which was well calculated to support it, and to supply the required longitudinal strength, was most happy as a system of conversion. We understand that Sir W. Palliser expects to get much greater results from his new guns with cast steel exteriora. This may probably prove correct. We look upon the question of a new gun, however, as a totally different matter from that of conversion, and we would not at all commit ourselves to the Palliser system for the former. In the competitive trial we advocate it should certainly have a fair opportunity of showing what it is capable of doing."

IN the *Washington Republican* of Thursday Gen. Jubal A. Early gives a long account of his raid upon Washington. Amongst other things he says: "I had ascertained that Hunter had arrived at Harper's Ferry with his forces, which I knew to be much larger than my own, and my position was therefore exceedingly

critical, as there was but one way for escaping across the Potomac, and that was by a ford above Leesburg in Loudoun county, over which I did retire successfully. If the Federal commanders in Washington and General Hunter had been possessed of the requisite enterprise and daring it would have been impossible for me to have escaped the capture of my entire command. All my movements were based on the presumed want of enterprise on the part of the enemy, and it seems that Federal commanders cannot understand the audacity that caused their capital to be threatened by so small a force."

THE carrier-pigeon service is finding its greatest development in the European armies. The Germans have their central station in the old convent of St. Pantaleon at Cologne, all the upper portion of which, together with a wire-work cage the full size of one side of the building, is given up to the birds. They are bred here and distributed among all the fortresses on the French side for education—Metz, Mayence, Strasbourg, etc. In case of war, each commander of a besieged town could communicate regularly with each of the other fortresses, or with Cologne, where there are "relay birds" that carry messages to Berlin. This year the system is being extended to the eastern frontier. The Russians have been studying the question since 1874, and on the 12th of September, 1876, the late Czar approved the plans for a carrier-pigeon service between the various fortresses near Prussia; January 1, 1878, the authorities reported 1,231 birds fit for use; now, I believe, they have nearly 5,000. A carrier-pigeon service would have been of incalculable service to the French in Metz and Paris in 1870 1.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OLD SOLDIER, SOMERSWORTH, N. H., asks: 1. Is there any movement in Upton's Tactics where one steps off with the right foot first? 2. Should a first sergeant go on drill parade with bayonet fixed or unfixed? 3. Have you any copies of the JOURNAL containing a report (official) of the Custer massacre? Ans.—1. Yes. See par. 32. 2. With bayonet fixed. 3. We have none here.

MANY ENLISTED MEN ask "if there is a limited time within which enlisted men of the Army should be paid after having been mustered for pay." Ans.—Par. 1,333 of the Regulations says: "The troops will be paid in such manner that the arrears shall at no time exceed two months, unless the circumstances of the case render it unavoidable." At the close of the fiscal year there is sometimes a little more delay than usual.

LIBRARY MEMBER says: "I am a deserter from the British service. After my serving five years in the U. S. Service, and becoming a naturalized citizen, can I return on a pleasure trip to England without being arrested for the above?" Ans.—You might return to England and get away again without being arrested, but your liability to such arrest is undoubtedly.

THORN asks: Does the term "subaltern" apply to non-commissioned officers as well as commissioned officers. Ans.—It is applied only to commissioned officers below the rank of captain. The unit of organization being the company, commanded by a captain, officers under or inferior to him are called subalterns, though in this sense all officers are subaltern to those above them.

A. K. says he served during a portion of the war but deserted before the war closed, and asks if he is now liable to arrest as a deserter, or is he pardoned by President's proclamation, etc.? Ans.—You are still a deserter at large, and so liable to arrest. The President before and after the close of the war issued several proclamations for the benefit of deserters, but they were all conditional. The last one, issued in October, 1873, read as follows: "The President of the United States commands it to be made known that all soldiers who have deserted their colors, and who shall, on or before the first day of January, 1874, surrender themselves at any military station, shall receive a full pardon, only forfeiting the pay and allowance due them at the time of desertion; and shall be restored to duty without trial or punishment on condition that they faithfully serve through the term of their enlistment."

C. H. asks: An accused person appearing before a General Court-martial and tried for a breach of military discipline, can he swear to his written statement and have his oath recorded by the Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. in the same form as civil practice; that is, should the J. A. swear and sign his name to the statement in presence of the accused when he swears thereto? Answer.—By the act of March 16, 1878, it is provided that at trial, not only before the courts of the United States, but before courts-martial, and courts of inquiry, "the person charged shall, at his own request, but not otherwise, be a competent witness." It is added: "And his failure to make such request shall not create any presumption against him." But parties testifying under this act have no exceptional status or privileges; they must take the stand and be subject to cross-examination like other witnesses. The submission by the accused of a sworn written statement is not a legitimate exercise of the authority to testify conferred by the statute, and such a statement would not be admitted in evidence by the court.

RECORDED asks: 1. Is a member of a G. C. M. justified in refusing to attend a court ordered by the president thereof to meet on Sunday? 2. What course should a soldier pursue who desires to be transferred from one infantry regiment to a particular company in another, the regiments serving in different departments—must he pay his own expenses for travelling after the transfer is made? 3. A battalion marching in column of companies, the order is given to close in mass; the companies having halted at their proper distances, should the captains command "support arms?" 4. Is it a successive formation to close in mass? Ans.—1. He is not. There is no law prohibiting a court-martial of the U. S. from sitting on Sunday. 2. Apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army through company, post, and regimental commanders. When such transfers are granted as favors, it is usual for the applicant to pay for his own transportation. 3. Yes. 4. Yes.

W. B. asks: Where was U. S. steamer *Watervliet* lost at Acrea, Peru, '68, cruising in 1865 to '67? Ans.—In the Pacific; first under the command of Commander Frank K. Murray, and then of Commander Leonard Paulding.

BANK AND FILE, NORFOLK, Va., asks: When marching in column of fours right in front, company at a carry or support arms, and the command is given left front into line, double time march, do the leading four come to the right shoulder arms, or remain at the carry or support. As the case may be, I claim that only those fours that take the double time come to the right shoulder. Ans.—The command being given to the company, every piece should be brought to the right at the order "double time."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold him self responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

LONGEVITY PAY FOR CADETS.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: The correspondents of the *JOURNAL* who so urgently urge allowance for the time of their tutelage at the Military Academy, in computing longevity pay for officers who are graduates of that institution, should, with their broad sense of justice, carry the idea still further, and make the same allowance for the time spent at school by officers not graduates, even if said schooling was paid for directly by the party's father, and not by the public.

After all, the claim set up is a technical one only, and would not stand in equity. It seems just a little absurd to call for an additional reward for receiving a liberal education from the Government not only *gratis*, but being paid upwards or five hundred dollars per annum for accepting the benefit.

The law under which the claim is made—that of June 18, 1878, being a part of the Appropriation bill—was a piece of foolish extravagance, and altogether unnecessary. The Government had met all the obligations it had incurred for the services of these men while in the ranks, and a great many among the beneficiaries—one of which I am—thought and said at the time that it would be better if our dearly beloved Uncle would pay off legitimate claims against his Treasury before he began spreading gratuities with so lavish a hand.

However, those who benefit by this strange action of Congress did not claim it and urge it as a right, and simply accepted the additional "fogies" in order that they might not violate the spirit of the regulations by being disrespectful towards Congress; as a refusal to accept the cash involved would have implied a slur on the wisdom of the action of our lawmakers in the premises.

PROPRIETY.

AN INEXPRESSIBLE COMPLICATION.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: A recent General Court Martial order from headquarters of the Army sets forth that, among other matters, an officer was tried for

Charge II. "Violation of the 61st Article of War." Specification: "In this: that he, —, did visit the vicinity of the post trader's store, and the quarters of 2d Lieut. —, in his drawers, to the scandal of the service."

All this at etc., etc., etc.

The accused entered a general plea of not guilty to the various charges and their specifications, and the Court finds him guilty of pretty much everything, including the charge and specification above quoted.

Things must have changed at Fort F. (where this took place in the bleak month of March) since I was there. We always wore our drawers when we visited the vicinity of the post trader's store or the quarters of our brother officers, and I for one never dreamed that a court composed principally of officers from a crack cavalry regiment would hold such conduct to be a violation of the 61st or any other article, and, to my knowledge, there is no order or regulation which makes it a military impropriety to wear drawers at any time.

Yet the Post Commander, the Court, and the Judge Advocate General of the Army concur in regarding that specification as sustaining the charge, and, if this case is to be regarded as a precedent, I suppose there is no telling how soon some Post Commander will take a notion to forbid the wearing of drawers on the strength of it. This too, despite the fact that the comfort of headquarters is in no way involved.

Rex.

"THE GUN" THROUGH GREENER'S SPECTACLES.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: So persistently has "The Gun" been heralded as "excellent," "comprehensive," etc., that we on this side had come to hope that the new book would be one of such decided value that it would be recognized as impartial and authoritative; in this country it will never be regarded as either.

Having made sporting arms somewhat of a study since the war, in connection with field sports, I procured the much lauded book on June 30, and was disappointed and astonished to find that the author and his assistants—for the work suggests various hands and periods of composition—while they have compiled much matter of value and interest, have injected into the work so many allopathic doses of Greenerish soothsaying syrups, that the value of the whole is seriously impaired. I saw that such wretched and utterly untenable statements derogatory to American machine-made shot-guns were of a character too grave to pass unchallenged, and calls upon the leading manufacturers in that line entirely satisfied me that the Birmingham maker's assertions are denied absolutely by Americans who have been producing the very wares decried by Mr. G., and whose opportunities for knowing the facts, we may assume to be entirely equal to those of this ingenious Briton.

We do not choose to make fine shot-gun barrels; not because we cannot—those made by the "Wesson" people, many years ago, were very good indeed—but because we can buy them cheaply in the markets of the old world, just as the average English gunnaker does. But take any of our good machine made shot-guns, the \$50 Colt, for instance, known the world over for its goodness and reliability, and let a jury of experts say whether it or the \$50 Birmingham hand made gun is the more desirable. The American "mere shooting iron," so disliked by Mr. G., would not be rated second.

The facts are that our guns are very good indeed, and getting better; and their good qualities and the fact that they are constructed by some of the best mechanics in the world, have carried them into all lands and markets, supplanting the inferior hand made British guns. Hence the well known nervousness of English makers, at the fact that their best markets are in danger. Well may the arrival, in Birmingham, for proof, of 300 American guns cause them to wince! And the chairman of the gun trade association of that city, in sounding a warning note, attributed the growth of this alarming competition "almost entirely to the superior soundness and desirability of American guns."

You will read therein that W. W. G. "won" in 1875; but can you find the fact that E. C. Green, of Cheltenham, beat W. W. G. badly, at the great field trial of 1879? I wish Mr. Greener the best in the world; but he has done wrong to charge us \$7.50 per copy for a well disguised advertisement—an advertisement which, as to some of its assertions, is positively untrue.

Wm. McK. Heath.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 30, 1881.

MAJOR ECKERSON'S POEMS.

One of the handsomest little volumes of the year is that of Major T. J. Eckerson, U. S. A., "When My Ship Comes In." The readers of the *JOURNAL* have more than once had specimens of the graceful and earnest poetical work of Major Eckerson. In his modest preface he says of his verses: "No poetic merit whatever is claimed for them;" but they need not be withdrawn from criticism, since, though largely poems of personal or family incident, they none the less strongly awake sympathetic chords in those who have had analogous experiences. We feel sure that in the two Services they will be warmly welcomed, and to other readers we may say that the author is a veteran of the Mexican war, having carried the musket and knapsack, and fought in all of Scott's and Taylor's battles, except Buena Vista, and that several of his effusions relate to incidents of that war; that he entered the United States Army as a boy in the old Florida war; was commissioned after fourteen years of service in the ranks, and has served nearly forty-three years. The book will be mailed, prepaid, upon receipt of the price, \$2, by R. I. Eckerson, 159 High St., Boston.

We have already published some poems of sentiment, such as "My Old Musket," "The Night at Monterey," which now appear in this volume. Here is one in a lighter vein:

AFTER THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

OLD ZACHARY the brave
Was preparing to shave,
And had just taken off his bandanna;
His beard long and gray
Had grown since the day
He had peppered the proud Santa Anna!

A courier from home
Steed covered with foam,
Arrived with the latest newspaper,—
The razor was dropped
And the General popped
Out, to read by the light of a taper.

His eye met the top—
He the paper let drop—
His cheek first turned red, and then paler,
For there stood to view,
And in capitals, too,
"FOR PRESIDENT, GENERAL TAYLOR!"

He called Major Bling—
"Here, by Jove! look at this!
I'll soon stop it! I'll lay them a wager!
For me to aspire!
Why death and h—l—fire!
You know that I never did, Major!"

"I've rode myself sore
To get through this d—d war,
Although I've had poor transportation;
And all that I do
Has one object in view—
To conquer a peace for the Nation!"

"And Major I swear
I don't think it fair,
In spite of the pains I am taking,
To be talking before
I have finished this war,
Of elections and President-making!"

So saying, he went
On his shaving intent,
But 't was nothing but ripping and tearing!
And the last that we saw
He had Bragg by the paw,
And Lord! how the General was swearing!

"When My Ship Comes In," and other Rhymes of Camp and Hearth, by Major Theo. J. Eckerson, U. S. A. Cambridge: Printed at the Riverside Press, 1881.

From a series of articles, giving a very thorough review of the Russian Field Artillery and its value in the late war, published in one of the German military journals, it appears that in the spring of 1877, the Russian army which entered Roumania, possessed 1,277 field-guns, which gave 4 guns per 1,000 men. The Turkish army had only 2.2 per 1,000. The proportion of artillery in the former army was considerably higher than that of either party in the Franco-German war, which was in both cases 2.9.

A new theory has been started as to the accident to the *Doreter*, namely, that it was occasioned through the *Suider* magazine having been opened for the purpose of procuring the officers' powder stored in it for sporting purposes, a canister of which is supposed to have exploded:

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

LETTER FROM NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.

GEN. ISRAEL VOODES, U. S. A., is in town spending a few days.

Commander R. D. Evans, U. S. N., is at the Hotel Aquidneck.

Dr. J. C. McKee, U. S. A., is in town. Surgeon Kerchner, U. S. N., attached to the *Minnesota*, is soon to be retired. This officer has made many friends during his sojourn here.

Capt. Bartlett, recently of the *Minnesota*, ordered to the command of the Marine Barracks at Washington, has gone to Providence on a brief visit prior to resuming his new duties.

The hops on the *Minnesota* have been discontinued.

A. P. Bushford, Mate in the Navy, continues to be seriously ill at his rooms at the United States Hotel.

Chaplain Clark, U. S. N., attached to the *Minnesota*, preached at the 1st M. E. Church on Sunday, and in the evening he gave a very interesting talk at the Thames Street M. E. Church.

The Revenue Cutter *Samuel Dexter*, stationed here, is keeping a sharp lookout for row boats that fail to carry the customary signal at night. Several boats have been seized between here and the Vineyard by the vigilant commander of the Revenue Cutter.

William Wheelock, an apprentice boy from the *Constitution*, who was reported, and who was actually believed to have been drowned while endeavoring to desert, nearly two weeks ago, is said to have actually escaped and to have been seen at Worcester, Mass., within a few days.

A new band for the Training Squadron is to be organized at once, and is to be located on the *New Hampshire* upon her arrival here from Norfolk, Va.

The band on the *Minnesota*, as there is no additional use for its services on that vessel, is to be disbanded.

Major J. P. Sanger has returned from Springfield, where he has been engaged on Government duty, and visited his Battery at Fort Adams.

The U. S. practice ships *Standish* and *Mayflower*, with the first and second classes of cadet engineers on board, arrived here Tuesday afternoon, and on the following day the first-named vessel went to Narragansett Pier and brought Admiral Rodgers, who was at that place with his family, to Newport, where, upon his arrival, by order of Capt. Selfridge, he was honored with a torpedo salute from the Torpedo Station.

After the arrival of the *New Hampshire* Capt. Luce proposes to inaugurate a complete system for training boys for seamen. Hitherto it has been impossible to systematize the work, but the addition of a permanent receiving ship to the squadron will enable the commanding officer to expand the course of training in accordance with his well-known plans. The *New Hampshire* will be moored off the training station. She will be the permanent receiving ship of the Squadron, and on board of her the lads will get their first insight into naval matters, and after they have made the necessary progress they will be promoted to the *Constitution*. The latter will only go on short cruises in the vicinity of Narragansett Bay. After the boys have completed their studies on the *Constitution* they will be transferred to the *Saratoga* and *Portsmouth*. The *Minnesota* will be used as the gunnery ship, and will receive the most efficient boys from the other vessels. Capt. Luce contemplates making a number of improvements in the system, which he hopes to make as complete as possible.

A grand hop took place at the Casino on the evening of August 1st, which was largely attended. Among the distinguished guests were Capt. S. B. Luce, U. S. N.; Capt. H. A. Bartlett, U. S. M. C.; Mrs. Ralph Chandler, wife of Capt. Chandler, U. S. N.; Surg. E. Korshner, U. S. N.; Master A. Ward, U. S. N.; Lieut. J. M. Roper and M. F. Wright, U. S. N.; Lieut. A. Marix, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. C. H. Davis, U. S. N.; Commodore W. R. Bridgeman, U. S. N.; Lieut. R. G. Davenport, U. S. N.; Capt. W. Wallace, U. S. M. C.; Capt. P. C. Johnson, U. S. N.; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. D. Brower, U. S. N.; Paymaster J. G. Hobbs, U. S. N.; Master T. E. D. Veedor, U. S. N.; Lieut. W. A. Beehler, U. S. N.; Comdr. G. H. Perkins, U. S. N.; Master J. C. Cresap, U. S. N.; Mrs. Little, wife of Lieut. W. McClellan, U. S. N.

GEN. SHERMAN IN CANADA.

(From the Goderich (Ontario) Huron Signal, July 27.)

On Monday evening last, Gen. W. T. Sherman, commander of the United States Army, arrived at Goderich by the 7 o'clock train, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Col. Bacon. The General is on a visiting trip, and came to the bracing atmosphere for which this town has justly become famous. It is hardly necessary to say that his ardent hope to experience cool weather was realized. He was met at the station by his old friend and classmate at West Point, Major Turner, and others who had the pleasure of his acquaintance from a former visit, and after the customary hand-shaking was escorted to a carriage and driven to the residence of the Major. Later in the evening Fetzer's Band turned out and serenaded the hero of the "march through Georgia."

On Tuesday morning Gen. Sherman, accompanied by Col. Bacon and Major Turner, "did" the town, first of all; however, calling at the telegraph office to wire an inquiry after the condition of the wounded President. Shortly afterwards a *Signal* representative joined the party, a lively conversation was indulged in for some minutes.

Just then Mr. James Scobie, of the Star Saltworks, was introduced as a former soldier under the General. "Yes," said Mr. Scobie, "I marched from Atlanta through Georgia with you." "You are all the better man for it," sententiously remarked the old warrior.

In answer to the question what he thought of Canada, Gen. Sherman said: "I have always wanted to see the Canadian peninsula annexed—that is, that part of Canada from Montreal to Georgian Bay westward to the lakes. It would make a splendid State. It's the only part of Canada I would like us to get; they could keep the rest." "What about the maritime Provinces?" "I wouldn't care for them." "Don't you think Blaine would like to get them?" was the query. "He might, but I think not."

"What is your opinion of a reciprocity treaty, General?" "I think it would be a good thing all round. If there was entire freedom of commerce, it would be just as if our flag waved over this country. However, I think Canada suffers most by the present condition of affairs." The conversation having turned upon smuggling, a number of gentlemen gave it as their opinion that an increase of tariff had also increased that rascally business. One of the party told a good story of a negro woman who made a habit of wheeling a chubby little darky across the line in a perambulator, and selling the vehicle when she got on the other territory. Finally the perambulator was seized, and the officers were thinking of seizing the little darky too. "Contraband?" suggested one of the party. Gen. Sherman laughed heartily at this remark, and said: "Ah, that would have been if twenty years ago. That little darky would have been worth \$200 then, now he wouldn't be worth a cent."

THE STATE TROOPS.

EIGHTH NEW YORK.—This regiment, under Col. Geo. D. Scott, to the number of one hundred and eighty-nine officers and men, took its turn at the Creedmoor butts on Thursday, July 28, arriving on the ground at 15 minutes past 9 o'clock A. M. Eight targets were assigned to the detachment by Major A. L. David, Brigade I. R. P., and without needless delay—the guard, though detailed, not being mounted or sentries posted—the squads were told off and the practice commenced. Col. Scott, knowing that General Barnes had approved the request of the 7th regt. for officers to shoot on their company targets, allowed the officers to open the ball. Scorer W. T. Miller having been detailed as acting surgeon in the absence of Surgeon Bruce. During the forenoon the weather was sultry, the sun poured down his hottest rays, while the light breeze was sultry and really added to the heat. Several of the veteran scorers pronounced the day as the hottest of the season. Capt. Barker, regimental I. R. P., had full charge of this class practice, being ably seconded by both officers and men. All worked hard despite the heat, the records at the first distance well repaying the officers for their close attention to their men. At the 300 yards, however, the shooting fell off, and though every effort was made to keep the men on, the bullets would struggle to the right upper corner of the targets, there to be added to the Creedmoor lead mine. This practice was closed at noon with the following result: Field and staff practicing, 6; qualified, 6; non-com. staff, 5—4; Company B, 20—9; C, 27—7; D, 19—7; E, 19—7; F, 23—14; G, 20—9; H, 25—6; I, 25—5; total practicing, 189; qualified, 72. Without delay, and before lunch hour, the men were returned to the left field and the practice commenced in the first stage of the marksman's badge or first class, 200 yards. Surgeon Bruce had by this time reached the range, and Dr. Miller was detailed as coach to the officers of the brigade staff, 6 of whom were present. This squad, by the way, shot close on to 1,000 rounds of ammunition during the day, but they all qualified in both classes. The 200 yards practice of the regiment was completed at 1.15 P. M., and a halt was called for lunch. Following the lead of other organizations, the officers of the 8th left the range in a body to dine at Klein's Hotel, and the men were left to themselves; yet without officers and without guards the discipline of the command was most excellent. The behavior of the men during this lunch hour, left as they were to act as they thought best, is worthy of the warmest praise, and was in reality much better than that of some organizations who were surrounded by guard and sentries during dinner time. At about 3 o'clock the several companies were reassembled and marched to the 200 yards firing point on the old field for practice by file and volley. One hundred and twenty-eight men shot at the long targets, and though the practice was performed according to the formula issued from General Headquarters, the files, both file and volley, were most miserably delivered. It was about as poor as any executed this season, the fault laying principally at the door of the company officers. Colonel Scott appeared greatly annoyed at the tardiness and apparent incapacity of some of his officers, and indeed he had good reason. The brigade inspector was not on the range until the first four companies had delivered their volleys. The general average of the practice was, however, fair, and had the men been properly handled by their company officers, the general merit attained by Co. F would, no doubt, have been reached by a majority of the companies. Co. C has the poorest record of the day. The average per shot regt. in volley firing was 2.13, and in file firing 2.09. The following table shows the result of the firing in mass at 200 yards:

Company.		Average per shot...					
No.	No. men...	Total shots...	Total hits...	Total score...	Total score...	Total hits...	Average per shot...
B.	14	70	6	13	6	25	94
							1.34
							1.96
C.	22	110	16	14	20	50	176
							1.60
							1.33
D.	15	75	17	20	10	47	185
							2.46
							1.33
E.	13	65	13	17	19	19	171
							2.62
							1.92
F.	15	75	19	19	17	55	205
							2.73
							1.73
G.	16	80	23	14	12	51	199
							2.48
							1.96
H.	15	75	15	9	14	38	139
							1.85
I.	18	90	19	19	11	49	193
							2.14
							1.83

* 16 men shot in file firing.

The mass firing was completed by 4 P. M., and at this time the weather conditions were much improved, a strong W. N. E. wind having sprung up, while numerous passing clouds obscured the sun's rays. The men were then sent to the 500 yards range to complete the 1st class practice, but the shifting light and tricky wind played sad havoc with the scores, and though the officers and members of the Regimental Rifle Club were indefatigable in sighting and coaching, the command could show but 22 marksmen at the close, as follows: Field and staff practicing, 6; qualified, 2; non-com. staff, 5—1; Co. B, 20—4; C, 27—0; D, 19—1; E, 19—0; F, 21—6; G, 20—5; H, 24—3; I, 25—0; total shooting, 186; qualified, 22. The regiment left for home at 6 o'clock P. M.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—A battalion, consisting of two hundred and fifty-four officers and men of this regiment, visited Creedmoor for class practice on Monday, August 1, this being the last organization in the 1st Brigade to take its tour at the targets. The 22d regiment is noted for its promptness on all occasions of duty, but on this occasion they even outdid themselves, their train leaving Hunter's Point at 7.50 instead of 8.15 A. M. The troops arrived on the range at about 8.30, and then it was found that the old maxim, "the more hurry the less speed," was brought into full play, for the Brigade I. R. P., the Ordnance Officer S. N. Y., and all but three of the scorers were left behind. They came on by the regular train to Queens, and then drove to the range, the soldiers having to quietly await their arrival before commencing the work of the day. The time, however, was utilized in the detail of guards and instruction of sentries. A guard was posted at the upper gate, though for what reason none but the colonel and adjutant could understand, at the magazine and hotel, while the off reliefs took possession of the scorers' quarters, and declined to vacate them until so directed by Col. Camp, who was in command of the detachment. Fifteen targets had been provided, and at 9.30 the flags were lowered, and the shooting commenced at 100 yards, Capt. J. S. Loomis, regimental I. R. P., having charge of the firing, under the direction of Major Crosby, 1st Brigade. The weather was splendid, atmosphere dry and clear, with a cloudy sky, and a light wind from about N. E. 5 o'clock. It was therefore expected that a first-class showing

would be made in this second class, particularly as the officers and non-commissioned officers were attentive to the men, and though a target was set apart for their practice, they made their individual scores a secondary consideration. The shooting, however, was very slow, and it was not until half-past twelve o'clock that the five rounds per man at 300 yards were completed, the following being the official return: Field and staff practicing, 8; qualified, 4; the quartermaster being allowed a second trial; non-com. staff, 4—4; officers, 16—14; Co. A, 19—10; B, 26—13; C, 19—9; D, 29—11; E, 32—5; F, 25—13; G, 23—2; H, 22—6; I, 18—4; K, 12—7; total shooting, 254; qualified, 102. A rest was then had for luncheon, the officers, with the exception of the officer of the guard, leaving the range. The rules laid down by the brigade commander for the care of the troops during the lunch hour were carried out to the very letter; but, as remarked by one of the non-coms., "the rules for officers at Klein's were unknown." During this lunch hour skylarking was the order of the day, resulting in the usual accident. Two years ago a member of this regiment was accidentally shot, losing the use of a hand; last year, one man, a member of the 7th regiment, acting as a substitute, broke his collar-bone by falling from a swing; and on this day a member of the regiment sprained his ankle while jumping. At two o'clock the men again faced the butts for practice in the first class, the "racket" of the lunch hour telling on the scores. The weather conditions were all that could be desired, and no pains were spared by the officers in coaching their men; yet the returns were most discouraging, even at the first distance, 200 yards. At the second distance, 500 yards, the wind had freshened, and was puffy, while the repeated clouds and shadows greatly interfered with elevations. The shooting was wild, and at the close but 56 out of the 243 practicing had won the marksman's badge, as follows: Field and staff practicing, 5; qualified, 3; non-com. staff, 5—2; Co. A, 15—10; B, 26—13; C, 19—3; D, 29—8; E, 29—2; F, 24—7; G, 21—0; H, 22—1; I, 18—1; K, 11—2. From these records the Busy Bees are the shooting portion of the regiment, qualifying 13 in each class. The forte of Co. G is certainly not target practice, for, with 23 men at the second-class targets, but two were promoted; while of the 21 who shot for the badge, not a single man gained the honor. The practice in this class was of the most tedious kind, and a large number of the men were shot off from firing at the last range, through the unnecessary figuring and bad management of the regimental I. R. P. Matters were considerably mixed more than once, and though the brigade inspector endeavored to unravel the apparent knotty problems, he was not permitted, and gave up the task early in the day, being content in seeing that the rules and regulations from higher headquarters were complied with. The first-class practice was completed at about a quarter to five, and then the men were massed by company for the firing in ranks, 200 yards. This volley and file firing was conducted in strict accordance with the provisions of General Orders 15, A. G. O., and so far as the manual of the piece and the unity of the volleys were concerned, was the best delivered on the range this season. Volley after volley, standing and kneeling, were delivered with the precision of the drill-room, the positions of the men being all of the very best. The file firing, too, was handsomely executed, but the results were most unsatisfactory, for out of the 715 rounds fired by volley, but 1.67 per shot was obtained; while by file, with 142 men firing, the same result, 1.67 per shot, was only reached. Co. A, with but eight men shooting, holds the honors of the day, with 2.27 per shot by volley and 2.30 by file; while Co. K, with but ten men practicing, take the leather medal for low score, volley 1.22 per shot, file 1.40. The general result of the firing in mass is shown by the following table:

Company.		Average per shot...					
No.	No. men...	Total shots...	Total hits...	Total score...	Total hits...	Total score...	Average per shot...
A.	8	40	11	6	23	91	2.27
							1.96
							2.32
B.	20	100	20	15	12	47	1.84
							1.84
							2.31
C.	13	65	4	12	14	30	9.47
							1.47
							1.80
D.	21	105	14	17	18	49	1.65
							1.64
							1.64
E.	21	105	18	17	18	53	1.94
							1.94
							1.27
F.	9	45	12	9	14	35	124
							2.77
							1.86
G.	13	65	9	11	10	30	1.52
							1.52
							1.29
H.	16	80	14	3	10	27	1.27
							1.27
							1.18
I.	12	60	9	4	5	17	1.18
							1.18
							1.70
K.	10	50	7	4	5	19	1.22
							1.40

This mass firing was completed by 6 P. M., and the regiment returned on the 6.30 train.

THE SKIRMISHERS MATCH AT CREEDMOOR.—General Hiram Durven having offered five medals as prizes, in five competitions for skirmishers, the first contest will be held at Creedmoor, on Saturday, August 13, with Col. Joseph G. Story, executive officer, under the following conditions: Open to all comers. Rifle, any military except repeater. Distances, 500 to 200 yards. Shots not to exceed 20. Competitors assemble at 500 yards in squads opposite their respective targets. At the command of the officer the competitor in each squad whose number is called advances to the firing point, halts and loads. At the signal he (together with the rest of the squad) advances in double time until the signal "Halt" when he assumes any position, fires, and continues loading and firing in his discretion until the signal "Forward," which will be sounded twenty seconds after the signal "Halt," when he again advances in double time. When the competitors arrive at about 200 yards the signal "Retreat" is sounded, when they face about and return, firing as before (carrying their rifles on the right shoulder). Five halts are made in advancing and five in retreating. Competitors fire as they please, not to exceed 20 shots in all, but must fire at least one shot at each halt. Five points will be deducted from a competitor's score. 1. For each failure to fire at least one shot at each halt. 2. For each shot fired after the signal "Forward." 3. For each shot found on his target over 20. A competitor firing upon a wrong target will be at once debarred from further competition. Entrance fee, 50 cents each entry; entries unlimited to the extent that time and target accommodations will permit; original entries to have the preference over re-entries. No competitor shall receive more than one medal, but 15 and 10 per cent. of the entrance money are made extra prizes.

NEW YORK.—James C. Rice, Post No. 29, G. A. R., held a grand excursion, clam bake, and camp fire at Glen Island on Aug. 3, the comrades, under Commander W. C. Reddy, assembling at 9 A. M. On arriving at the grounds the sports were at once commenced, rifle matches, potato races, 3 legged races, boating, swimming, etc., to wind up with a grand tug-of-war and the inevitable clam bake. In the rifle contests, the Post against the guests, seven men per side, five rounds at 150 yards distance, the guest team won with 12 points to spare, viz., guests, 114; Post, 102. The guests also led in individual scores, J. L. Paulding having 23, and A. Wood 22. N. D. H. Clark with 20 was high man for the Post. An all-comers match, subscription, was won by J. L. Paulding on 23 out of 25.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors, National Rifle Association, will be held at the City Arsenal, Elm and White streets, on Tuesday, July 9, at 3.30 P. M. This meeting will be an important one, as the fall programme will be discussed.

A rumor is again current, and with a very sure foundation, that Col. Porter, 22d regt., has sent his resignation to Gen. Ward. The Colonel is at present in Europe, and, of course, no action will be taken until his return. This month one year ago Col. Porter announced his intention of withdrawing from the service, but the pressure was so great that he decided to hold off for one year. This time the papers must go forward.

During the practice of the 8th regiment at Creedmoor the following officers of the 3d Brigade staff shot through the classes:

	2d Class.	1st Class.
No.	300	500
100	300	200
yds.	yds.	yds.
Maj. Joseph Holland....	21	12
	33	20
	18	18
Maj. Albert L. David....	21	14
	35	16
	17	33
Capt. Chas. F. Bebe....	18	14
	32	15
	18	18
Lt. Col. Wm. Seward, Jr.	14	18
	32	19
	12	31
Capt. R. A. Robbins....	19	7
	26	11
	17	28
Capt. Wm. H. Gunther, Jr.	20	9
	29	14
	13	27

General Headquarters of the State will be in the New Capitol building at Albany, on and after September 1st next.

Lient. William M. Moore, Co. K, 23d New York, has tendered the resignation of his office after fifteen years faithful service in the State forces.

Co. H, 9th regiment, Capt. George H. Homans, will hold its annual picnic in Brooklyn, on August 18.

The 5th regiment, Lient. Col. Webber commanding, will hold its annual summer festival at Washington Park, on August 8th. Dress parade and review will take place at 4 P. M.

The field and staff officers of the 11th regiment have offered twelve money prizes to stimulate recruiting. It is proposed to award to the member of each company who recruits the greatest number of men during the season, the sum of \$10. The member of the regiment recruiting the greatest number of men will receive an additional prize of \$30 in money, while \$50 will be awarded to the company which recruits the greatest number during the season.

The quarterly returns of the 1st Division place its strength at 6,189 officers and men, a loss of 86 during the three months ending June 30th, as follows: 1st Brigade, 2,045; 5th regiment, 529, loss, 39; 9th regiment, 739, loss, 39; 11th regiment, 618, loss, 21; 12th regiment, 450, loss, 4; 22d regiment, 674, loss, 3; 3d Brigade, 2,901; 7th regiment, 918, loss, 4; 8th regiment, 460, loss, 6; 60th regiment, 845, gain, 13; 1st regiment, 666, gain, 14; Battery B, 91, loss, 5; Battery E, 59, gain, 1; Battery K, 81, loss, 2.

Ex-lieut. Clifford M. De Mott, Co. C, 23d regiment, has again entered the State service, as 1st Lient. Co. G, 22d regiment.

Lient. Col. Butler, 51st regiment, Syracuse, has tendered the resignation of his office.

The 23d regiment, Brooklyn, has tendered an escort to Governor Long, of Massachusetts, and staff, and his guard of honor, the 1st Corps Cadets, when they pass through New York on the 17th of October next on their way to the Yorktown celebration. The 23d will meet the Boston soldiers at the Grand Central Depot and escort them down 5th avenue and Broadway to the Jersey City ferry.

Col. John S. McEwen, Assistant Adjutant General S. N. Y., has inspected Col. Tremain's Military school at Skaneateles, in response to an application for a quota of arms for use of the Cadets.

Drum Major Gardiner A. Strube, who has been connected with the 22d regiment since 1868, has resigned his position. Drum Major Strube is universally recognized in National Guard circles throughout the First Division as at the head of his profession, and his vacant place cannot easily be filled. He has organized and kept up a first class drum corps attached to the regiment. We understand that he has been offered a similar position in the leading Maryland National Guard regiment. He is a good soldier, and was at the front throughout the late war, serving under the veteran Drum Major John Smith.

Gating Battery N, 11th Brigade, Brooklyn, will hold its annual summer festival at Little Bayside, L. I., August 15th.

The "Beecher" company, G, 13th regiment, Brooklyn, celebrated its third anniversary by a dinner at Hubel's, on Tuesday, July 26th.

WISCONSIN.—*The Light Horse Squadron.*—This command is to Wisconsin what the City Troop is to Pennsylvania, the Cleveland Troop to Ohio, or the St. Louis Light Guard to Missouri. Handsomely uniformed and stylishly mounted, composed of the representative business men of Milwaukee, and solidly backed by financial "sustains of war," nothing was lacking to make the organization a success but a thorough system of drill and instruction. Captain Collins and his officers were drill and earnest workers, out felt that they needed a professional hand when it came to conducting something beyond a street parade, and so Captain Charles King, U. S. A., now on duty at the State University, was called upon, and since Jan. 1 last the instruction of the troopers has devolved upon him. On July 22 the command shipped its tents, full dress uniforms, and heavy baggage by rail to Oconomowoc, and assembled in campaign rig at the armory, prepared for its summer march and camp. A large crowd of citizens had gathered to see their "crack" company on its way, and many were the comments on their soldierly and serviceable appearance as the men swung into saddle.

The march was conducted on strict cavalry principles, and neither men nor horses exhibited the slightest fatigue when halted for the night at Pewaukee Lake, twenty miles out.

Next day the command moved on, and arrived at its selected camp ground, on McDowell's farm, in the heart of the lake country of Wisconsin. Here the tents were pitched, in a level field, with abundant grass, water, and shade close at hand, while within pistol shot was another field of thirty acres, of soft, springy turf, level as a floor, and absolutely incomparable for drill purposes. From the time of their arrival until the breaking up of the camp on the 29th, six days, there was no let up to the work. The men were allowed the evenings to attend the numerous hops and gormans given in their honor by the neighboring watering-place hotels, but from early morn until near noon, from six p. m. until dark, it was drill, drill, drill, company and skirmish, mounted, fighting on foot, running at the heads and ring posts, charging as foragers, skirmishers, and by company and platoon, sabre exercise, carbine drill, guard mounting, and reviews. Horses and men were kept on the jump. Swarms of visitors were present during the week, but the main interest centered on field day, Thursday, the 28th. At four p. m. the guards and sentries had all they could do to keep the carriages and people from encroaching on the ground set apart for the review and inspection by Lieut.-Col. Chapman, of the Governor's staff; but promptly on time the command moved into line, and in full uniform, with white sunned helmets, and armed with carbine and sabre, presented an admirable appearance. An excellent band, dismounted, however, played appropriately during the review. Not a flaw was observable as the troop was presented to the inspector—the draw, present, and carry sabre being well executed by officers and men. As Col. Chapman, accompanied by Captain King, rode round the line, not a horse or man seemed to move a muscle, with the exception of one nervous young trooper on the left, who raised his bridle hand to brush away a speck from his uniform. Then came the march in review. The command broke into column of three platoons, commanded respectively by Capt. Collins, Lieuts. Peck and Shoefield, and the "march past" commenced. The changes of direction were well done, and both at walk and trot the alignments were very fair throughout. Two errors were observable—one lieutenant forgot to look toward the reviewing officers, saluting at a walk, and then tried to make amends for it by saluting at a trot, which he knew to be wrong. Reforming line, it was observed that the guides had lost distance at the trot, the left platoon having to close in three or four yards.

Right after the inspection came a brisk company drill, some of the wheelings at a trot, and the line formations from double column, being very well done, and loudly applauded. Company drill closed with two stirring charges in line, at headlong speed, along the front of the mass of pedestrian visitors, and squarely at the carriages. Some consternation was of course observable among their occupants, but Capt. King brought his men down to the trot and into their places within thirty yards, and the troop whirled off to the left before people could recover from their astonishment.

Skirmish drill and fighting on foot in every direction followed company drill, and, barring the excitement and nervousness of some horses at the incessant banging of carbines about their ears, the movements were executed with great spirit and promptitude, and with commendable accuracy. Charge as foragers was greeted with cheers, and at the close of the drill, which had been hot and rapid, Col. Chapman expressed his astonishment and admiration at the proficiency displayed by officers, men, and even the horses.

Full dress was then discarded, and in their blue flannel shirts and forage caps, a selected squad of a dozen troopers formed for "running at the heads." This was something utterly novel to the spectators, and, indeed, had been so to the men until the commencement of camp, as there had been no place for the exercise in Milwaukee. Capt. King's first move on getting into camp had been the laying out of the track and setting up the posts, however, and for three days the men had been carefully "coached." Excellent horsemanship was displayed by the squad. The speed was kept up to the fleetest run, and while the right cuts were never missed, and the head on the ground was badly backed, the thrusts were not so accurate. The instructor rigidly exacted of every man that he should fairly and squarely thrust out at the ring, and no poking the point of the sabre through its two inch of diameter was permitted. Fine, slashing work was done by Sergeants Gancher and Van Norman, Captain Collins, Lieuts. Shoefield and Tobey, and Privates Ellsworth and Seaman, and they were repeatedly applauded by the excited spectators.

Among the military visitors were Col. Fulford and Lieut. W. Hamilton, U. S. A., and Col. Swain and several officers of the 1st Illinois. From first to last the encampment was a complete success. There was not an accident, or runaway, or unpleasant incident. Discipline was thorough, for officers and men meant business, and though in most of the tents "open house" was kept for visitors, and hundreds were entertained and went away filled, if not full, not a man connected with the command in any capacity was seen or heard of as under the influence of liquor. Milwaukee is justly proud of its Light Horse Squadron.

The first call to active service received by the Wisconsin National Guard, since the Milwaukee Bank riot in April, 1881, was a telegraphic order received at 4 o'clock p. m., July 23, by Adj't.-Gen. E. E. Bryant, at Madison, from Governor Smith, then at Eau Claire, to send 250 State troops to that point forthwith. The immediate occasion for the order was the riotous conduct of a gang of some 1,400 lumbermen on a strike for a reduction of hours of labor. The disorderly element had full possession and management of the strike, and were marching from mill to mill compelling them to shut up, and clubbing any mill hands who, satisfied with their situation, insisted on working, and in some instances drawing the fires and throwing water on the hot grates, thus disabling the mills. So thoroughly intimidated had the citizens become that business had been practically suspended for three days, and the town was to all intents and purposes in possession of the mob.

Having no precedent by which to estimate the number of men in each company that could be instantly mobilized, the average turn out at parades, 32 rank and file, was taken as the probable number, and eight companies, selected from those outside the lumber district and most readily provided with transportation, were ordered to prepare to move to Eau Claire as soon as the railroad companies could take them. The detail included two companies from Janesville and one from Beloit of the 1st Battalion, and one from Munster, of the 3d Battalion, under command of Lieut. Col. W. B. Britton, of the 1st, and two companies from Madison, one from Portage and one from Watertown, of the 4th Battalion, under command of Lieut. Col. C. P. Chapman, of the 4th. Between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening reports came in from the several companies showing 376 men for duty—just 50 per cent. beyond the estimate—and soon after midnight all were en route. At daylight all were united at Camp Douglas Junction, and at 11 o'clock a. m. Saturday the two battalions were in Eau Claire, less than twenty hours from the reception of the order, and if the railroads could have furnished the transportation the time could have as well been reduced to less than 15 hours. The most distant company, the Beloit, was 230 miles from Eau Claire.

On the report that but two companies were coming, the mob assembled at the depot in full force, armed with clubs and revolvers, determined to give the troops a warm reception, but on learning from the passengers on a train arriving in Eau Claire a short time before the troop special was due that two full battalions armed with the best breech-loaders, with forty rounds of ball cartridge (and no blanks) were coming, over 200 of the most turbulent, including all who had made themselves liable to arrest, left town as soon as they could get out, some by railroad and more on foot; the remainder lost all interest in the strike, and but few could be found who had not "always counseled moderation, and only went with the gang to restrain them from committing excesses." On leaving the train the 1st Battalion went into camp in the Park and the 4th into quarters at the Court House. Happily the "demonstration in force" was all that was needed to restore the reign of law and order. The soldierly, business-like appearance of the troops took the "sand" out of the rioters, and gave confidence to the citizens, who had strenuously insisted to the Governor that militia could do nothing with the lumbermen, nothing but the presence of regular troops would have any effect on the strikers. During Sunday the strikers were leaving by every train, and in squads on foot, so that by Monday afternoon they could muster less than 400 at a meeting called especially to bring to the front the "last ditch" element. The backbone of the riot was thus broken, the 4th Battalion was quietly withdrawn Monday night and the 1st the following Thursday.

The 4th received orders to move through the city rapidly and quietly, as it was considered best not to call attention to their movement. The men were roused up at 11 o'clock and ordered to roll their blankets and overcoats and fall in as rapidly and quietly as possible, and in 23 minutes the companies marched out to form the battalion. This was certainly good work for soldiers of three days' experience. The march to the depot was so quiet and steady that a member of the Governor's staff, who was waiting in front of this hotel to join the battalion as it passed, had his attention attracted towards the building and did not notice the presence of the troops in the street until the 3d company was abreast of him. The battalion which remained were very hospitably entertained by the citizens as soon as they realized that the reign of terror was over.

The rapidity and strength with which the several companies responded to the first call for active service was a complete surprise to citizens and soldiers alike, and will be worth many times the cost of the movement simply as a demonstration of the fact that the Wisconsin National Guard can be raised on to respond promptly to any call of the civil authorities for assistance. It is a substantial guarantee that any further strikes will be conducted in an orderly, law-abiding manner.

Below is a statement of the force on duty:

FIRST BATTALION.
Lieut.-Colonel—W. B. Britton.
Major—H. H. McLeavena.
First Lieutenant—Adjutant M. A. Newman.
First Lieutenant—Quartermaster C. E. Jones.
First Lieutenant—Surgeon G. G. Chittenden.
Sergeant-Major—W. A. Hind.
Co. A, Janesville Guard—Captain—H. A. Smith.
Second Lieutenant—C. F. Glass, 48 men.
Co. B, Bower City Rifles, Janesville—Captain, J. B. La Grange; 1st Lieut., John Andrews; 2d Lieut., C. E. Brown, 48 men.
Co. C, Beloit City Guard—Captain, G. H. Parmely; 1st Lieut., E. J. Bending; 2d Lieut., M. T. Bois, 46 men.
Munster Light Guard, detached from 3d Battalion—Captain, B. F. Parker, 42 men.

FOURTH BATTALION.
Lieut.-Colonel—Chandler P. Chapman.
First Lieutenant—Adjutant Wm. Helm.
Second Lieutenant—Acting Quartermaster George Neckerman.

First Lieut., Surgeon—W. E. Spalding, M. D.
Vol. Asst. Surgeon—T. W. Evans, M. D.
Sergeant-Major—J. D. Taylor.
Quartermaster Sergeant—J. E. Davis.
Adjutant's Clerk—R. G. Thwaites.
Co. A, Governor's Guard, Madison—Captain, Chas. Wedelstedt; 1st Lieut., John Heyl, 48 men.
Co. B, Guppy Guard, Portage—1st Lieut. (commanding), C. Carnagie; 2d Lieut., J. B. Mills, 35 men.
Co. C, Lake City Guard, Madison—1st Lieut. (commanding) Stanley Proudfit; 2d Lieut., A. Burdick, 53 men.
Co. D, Watertown Rifles, Watertown—Captain, George Henze; 1st Lieut., Chas. J. Zantner; 2d Lieut., N. Brueger, 44 men.

CALIFORNIA.—At the regular competition for the Siebe trophies, California Rifle Association, held at the Shell Mound Park, on July 24, Co. C, 1st regiment, won the 60 per cent. match with a score of 58, out of the possible 100. Teams of four each, 5 rounds per man, at 200 yards, Co. C, 2d regiment, had 47. The Nationals, Co. C, 1st, having thus won a third victory, they are the prize winners. In the 80 per cent. match, same conditions, Co. C, 2d Artillery, won with 73. The Nationals, Co. C, 1st Infantry, having but 65. This prize having also been won three times by Battery C, were declared the owners. In the free for all match ring targets, the following scores were made:

Sergeant J. E. Klein..... 7 10 5 12 10—44
Sergeant H. T. Sime..... 9 9 10 10 5—43
Musician F. C. Cumming..... 11 9 5 7 10—49
Musician T. F. Kelly..... 9 11 3 9 9—41
Private L. G. Perkins..... 4 8 7 7 6—32
Private E. Hovey..... 10 3 5 5 6—29

OHIO.—The Cleveland Light Artillery, 1st Ohio Battery, fifty-four officers and men, went into camp, at Prospect Hill, on the Peninsula, July 22. A more pleasant location could not have been selected. The grounds, which are about one hundred feet above the track, cover an area of six and a half acres, open toward the east and west, the other two sides being bordered by dense forest called Haskell's grove. The main street consists of nine wall tents on each side, and is erected at right angles with the headquarters, and the artillery park is situated in the street facing the west. The morning was a most disagreeable one, but the men paid little attention to the weather and went into camp with the vim of veterans. The camp was named after one of Cleveland's most distinguished citizens, the Hon. H. B. Payne. The routine of camp duty was closely followed, guard mount, drill, dress parade and review being all well executed. Governor Foster and Staff reviewed the command on the 23d. On Sunday evening a grand concert was given by the Silver Gray Band, during which an immense throng of visitors were present.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—Battery A, Territorial militia, went into camp at Evan's Grove, Walla Walla, on July 19, for one day. It was virtually a field day for the organization, and every moment of time was utilized by Lieut. McCarthy

in the instruction of his men. The target practice in the morning was indeed excellent, and the battery was warmly complimented on its proficiency. In the afternoon a skirmish drill was held, during which 40 rounds per man were expended. The advance of the skirmish line, supported by the company as reserve, was most commendable, considering the very limited amount of drill had by the battery. The camp was a most complete success, the only regret being that the authorities would not aid the command in extending it to the length of at least a week.

RHODE ISLAND.—Upon the report and recommendation of a commission convened by S. O. 27, General Headquarters, and of which Col. John F. Clark, A. D. C., was president, Companies C and D, 3d Battalion Infantry, were disbanded. Companies A and B, 3d Battalion, are until further orders attached to 1st Batt. Infantry.

The following named officers of the 3d Battalion are honorably discharged from the service of the State: Lieut.-Col. J. Alonzo Babcock, Major W. E. Brown, Adjutant Tom C. Brown, Surgeon Henry W. Rose, Quartermaster Azro N. Lewis, Commissary William R. Sharpe, Paymaster Solomon B. Burdick, Chaplain John Evans.

Dr. Charles Brenton Mathewson, of Providence, has been commissioned surgeon of the 3d Batt. Infantry, with rank of 1st lieutenant, to date from July 13, 1881, vice Dr. William von Golleback, resigned.

The newly organized signal corps make their first official appearance in camp Aug. 23. They are doing well in drill.

MAINE.—Adjutant-General Beale has requested permission from Adjutant-General Berry, of Massachusetts, to adopt the Mass. regulations for use of the Maine troops so far as they do not conflict with its State laws.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The 2d Corps Cadets, Lieut.-Col. Dalton, went into camp at Magnolia on Tuesday, Aug. 2. The command was reviewed by Governor Long and staff on Friday, Aug. 5.

WIMBLEDON.—The London *Times* of July 21 says: The Albert Jewel, which is the prize in the second stage of the Albert competition with any rifle at 1,000 yards, was again won by a citizen of the United States. Last year it was won by Mr. Scott, with 70, and in 1879 by Mr. Farrow, with 70 marks, both gentlemen being members of the American Rifle Association. The highest possible score with the 15 shots allowed would be 75 marks. This year the two gentlemen whose names come at the top of the list each made 70, and on shooting off the tie Mr. Frank Hyde made three bull's-eyes; his competitor an "innes," a bull's-eye, and an "inker," thus losing the prize.

THE ALBERT—SECOND STAGE.

	Points.	Rifle.
Mr. Hyde, U. S. A. (winner of the jewel)	70	Sharps.
* Capt. Godsal, 2d Bucks	70	Sharps.
Capt. Mellish, 2d Notts	67	Sharps.
Mr. J. Rigby, I. R. A.	66	Sharps.
Mr. A. P. Humphry, N. R. A.	64	D. E. Met.
Mr. Martin Smith, Wimbleton	64	D. E. Met.
Capt. Thornbury, Peebles	64	D. E. Met.
Capt. Fenton, 77th Foot	64	D. E. Met.
Lost in shooting off tie.		

In the first stage of this match, 600 and 900 yards, Mr. Martin Smith of Wimbleton was the winner with 118 points. This prize was won last year by Mr. Scott of the American team. Mr. Hyde, the winner in the second stage, was seventh in the order of merit in the first stage, with 115 points. The Any Rifle Wimbleton Cup, a competition at 1,000 yards, was won with 70 out of the possible 75, by Capt. Godsal, 2d Bucks, after shooting off the tie with Sergeant Instructor of Musketry Gilder, 9th Middlesex. Last year this prize was won by Mr. W. M. Farrow, U. S. A., with 69 points.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

France has nine ironclads on the coast of Africa, six of which are first-class.

AT PORTSMOUTH, the other day, a yachtsman was charged with "furious driving" and dangerous colliding with other vehicles. He was accordingly fined for the indiscretion. But the magistrate went further, and propounded the extravagant proposition that "a sailor had no business on horseback." If so, a landsman might be said to have no business on deck. But setting aside the logical question, this magisterial dictum was especially unfeeling, since it is well known that a jolly tar is never happier than on horseback.

A ROUMANIAN engineer, Trajan Theodorescu by name, has invented a new description of torpedo or submarine boat, whose peculiarity is that it is capable of maneuvering under water at twelve hours on a stretch. It is able to act at depths of from 100 feet in rivers to 700 or 800 feet in the sea. It is able, through the agency of screws, to rise or sink noiselessly, and either suddenly or gradually by successive stages, and can move or maneuver in any direction. The illumination of the vessel is internal, and enables the officers upon her to see for a distance of 130 feet under water. Such are the advantages claimed for this boat.

THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY has circulated the result of recent experiments on board the *Excellent* by firing with a Martini-Henry rifle and Nordenfelt gun at charges of prismatic, P. 2., L. G., and R. L. G. powder in zinc cylinders, Clarkson's, and leather cases, and exposed, and have directed that no ammunition be at any time exposed to the fire of machine guns or rifles, in cases or otherwise, unless when absolutely necessary. The result of the experiments is set forth in a letter from Com. Beaumont to Admiral A. P. Ryder. Com. Beaumont states "that charges of prismatic, P. 2., and P. powder are exploded, in whatever way they are exposed (or even if exposed), either by a rifle bullet or that from the Nordenfelt gun; that R. L. G. powder charges are exploded only when in zinc cylinders, and then by the Nordenfelt, the rifle failing to accomplish this in any instance. The L. G. charges were not fired at when in zinc cylinders, as I am informed by the authorities at the magazines that they are never used in these cylinders in land service, and neither the rifle nor the Nordenfelt would explode them when in leather cases or exposed. Several rounds of both rifle and Nordenfelt were fired through the R. L. G. charges and L. G. charges, and on examination they were found to be cut to pieces, and the powder even pulverized, but in no instance were they exploded, except when the R. L. G. charges in zinc cylinders were fired at by the Nordenfelt. This particular experiment was repeated a second time to make sure that the result was not accidental.

Experiments made by Mr. Nordenfelt showed that when a service box of his ammunition was fired at with the 1-in. gun at a range of 120ft., only five cartridges were exploded, four of which were evidently struck by the bullet fired, and the fifth by the broken point of one of those actually struck; six other cartridges were damaged, but the remaining eighty-five were quite fit for use."

A Court of Inquiry into the grounding of H.M.S. *Repulse* off Heligoland had been held, with the assumed result, in the squadron, that the accident was unavoidable.

On May 9 the first 7-centimetre Hontoria field gun, constructed at Creusot for the Spanish army, was tested in the presence of Captain Rodriguez Alonso. The gun weighs 2 cwt., and the projectile 7½ lbs. It was mounted on a mountain gun carriage, designed and constructed at the same works, weighing 3½ cwt. The powder employed was the same as used by the French artillery, known as C. Seven rounds were fired, with the following results:

	Charge.	Velocity.	Recoil.
	lbs.	ft.	ft. in.
Round No. 1	.89	1.014	13 0
" 2	1.00	1.165	16 0
" 3	1.00	1.088	16 0
" 4	1.10	1.155	18 0
" 5	1.10	1.168	19 6
" 6	1.00	1.165	16 0
" 7	1.00	Not ascertnd.	15 3

The velocity was taken at about 70 feet from the muzzle. This trial was considered perfectly satisfactory. Since then 9 and 12-centimetre guns of the same system have been completed and tested; but the results have not yet been received.

Days of kit inspections, reviews, or grand parades in the German army are fearful nuisances to the privates, for if anything goes wrong examples are made right and left without any nice discrimination in the choice of the victim. Hacklander, in his amusing military reminiscences, relates how once at a review passed during the summer manoeuvres by a prince of the blood, an unfortunate fusilier, stepping on a molehill, stumbled, and for a moment threw his company out of line as it

marched past the saluting flag. The mistake was not noticed by the colonel of the regiment; but at the close of the review the Prince, after addressing his sincerest compliments to the generals of the different army corps, said, laughing, to one of them: "I am sorry, general, that the only mistake of the day should have occurred in your corps. I hope the poor fusilier did not hurt himself." "What fusilier?" asked the general, and then he was told of the stumble on the molehill. Gloomy and furious, the general presently assembled his colonels and assailed them with bitter reproaches: "Gentlemen, thanks to you my corps is the only one that disgraced itself to-day." The colonels, angry and ashamed, hurried off to their regiments and repeated this lecture to their captains: "Gentlemen, thanks to you, my regiment has become the laughing stock of the service." Each captain, therupon summoning his lieutenants and sergeants, exclaimed: "Thanks to you, gentlemen, my company has this day incurred the special censure of His Royal Highness." The truth was that the Prince had been so pleased with the review that he had granted the whole army three days rest; but these three days, which were to have brought relaxation to the men, were spent in extra drills, polishing, furbishing and fatigues, which almost knocked the life and spirit out of them, and of course the punishment lists were full.—*London News*.

The most ingenious device to escape capture is that shown by the Beele robbers of India. It often happens that a band of these robbers are pursued by mounted Englishmen, and, unable to reach the jungle, find themselves about to be overtaken upon one of those open plains which have been cleared by fire, the only shelter in sight being the blackened trunks or leafless branches of small trees that perished in the flames. For men so skilled in posturing this is shelter enough. Quickly divesting themselves of their scanty clothing, they scatter it with their plunder in small piles over the plain, covering them with their round shields, so that they have the appearance of lumps of earth and attract no attention. This accomplished they snatch up a few sticks, throw their bodies into a contorted position, and stand or crouch immovable until their unsuspecting enemies have galloped by. When all is safe they quickly pick up their spoil and proceed upon their way.

The Rev. J. D. Woods gives an interesting account of the marvellous mimics. I quote the following: "Before the English had become used to these manoeuvres, a very ludicrous incident occurred. An officer, with a party of horse, was chasing a small body of Beele robbers, and was fast overtaking them. Suddenly the robbers ran behind a rock or some such obstacle, which hid them for a moment, and when the soldiers came up the men had mysteriously disappeared. After an unavailing search, the officer ordered his men to dismount beside a clump of scorched and withered trees; and the day being very hot, he took off his helmet and hung it on a branch by which he was standing. The branch in question turned out to be the leg of a Beele, who burst into a scream of laughter, and flung the astonished officer to the ground. The clump of scorched trees suddenly became metamorphosed into men, and the whole party dispersed in different directions before the Englishmen could recover from their surprise, carrying with them the officer's helmet by way of trophy."—*Public Opinion*.

On Wednesday, Mr. Childers, with Mr. G. O. Trevallyn, M. P., and the official chiefs of the various departments in the War Office and the Admiralty, visited the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness. The siege guns attacked with common shell and battering shell some parallels, 1,000 yards distant, behind which were placed "dummy" soldiers. After the work with the siege artillery, rifled field artillery, breech and muzzle-loading, was brought into action, and fired common, ring, and shrapnel shell into the works. The next work was with the machine guns—five-barrelled Gardner of the ordinary rifle 0.45 bore, a two-barrelled gun of similar bore, a one-barrelled gun and a ten-barrelled Gatling. This last worked stiffly, while the five-barrelled Gardner jammed twice. The two barrelled Gardner has been favorably reported upon by the committee on machine guns who made the trials last winter, and the

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weapon certainly worked well; but the superiority of a two-barreled machine gun which would require three men to work it over three magazine guns in skilled hands would not be very great. The four-barreled Navy Nordenfeldt for penetrating torpedo boats was tried against half-inch steel plates, and passed through them very cleanly. Mr. Childers was much interested in this gun, of which there are 400 in the Navy, and Mr. Nordenfeldt explained its working. The largest piece of ordnance fired was the 43-ton breech-loading gun, designed for naval use. This weapon is 27 ft. 9 in. in length, and takes 285 lbs. of prismatic powder. The recoil is received by hydraulic buffer. — *United Service Gazette*, July 23.

With the view to making the word of command more distinct, it has been decided to introduce into the French Navy the words "bord-tri" and "bord-bas," instead of "tribord" and "babor" for "starboard" and "port." It was this same desire to avoid mistakes with the man at the helm that induced England years ago to substitute the word "port" for "larboard," which was often mistaken for "starboard."

A court of inquiry has been held at Hong Kong as to the collision between H. M. S. *Lapwing* and the *Hoching*, and the court decided that the *Hoching* was sunk through unskillful navigation and neglect of the rules of the road at sea on the part of the officers of the *Hoching*. The officers and crew of the *Lapwing* were exonerated from blame.

The fish torpedo which disappeared in the river Thames at Woolwich during an experimental trial of a new torpedo boat on the 10th June has been found. A

constant search had been kept up for it, and the reward originally offered for its recovery had been doubled without effect, but about a fortnight ago a systematic sweep of the river bed was instituted by Mr. T. C. Jones, gunner of the *Vernon*, and this has at last been successful. The apparatus employed was a large net, weighted with heavy chains at one end and buoyed by corks at the other. With this net the torpedo was found opposite the Royal Arsenal, and close to the spot where it was lost. It had partly buried itself in the mud.

CAPTAIN BUTTCHEK has been delivering an interesting lecture at Berlin on the field postal service of the German army during the war of 1870. The number of men engaged in the service was 5,900, with 1,933 horses and 466 vehicles. These carried 89,659,000 letters and postcards, 2,354,310 newspapers, 36,705 remittances of money for the service, amounting to 48,023,760 thalers; 2,879,020 private remittances, value 16,842,260 thalers; 126,916 service parcels, and 1,868,686 private parcels. The amount of money lost was only 5,000 thalers. The service is organized for any new campaign that may arise. The employees are already designated. In case of mobilization they would be able to enter upon duty immediately, and to form a first effective of 2,070 men.

Successful trials were recently made with the first of a number of torpedo boats which are being built for the Chinese navy by the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company at Bredow, near Stettin. Each of these new launches is 90 ft. long and 10 ft. wide, with a draft of 4 ft. of water; but each boat is so constructed that it can be divided into four parts for convenience of transport either by

railway or ship. In the bow an apparatus for discharging a Whitehead torpedo is fitted; while two spar torpedoes are carried on deck. The boats are built of steel, and are supplied with locomotive boilers, and double cylinder vertical compound engines with surface condensation. The recent trials were carried out under comparatively unfavorable conditions, the runs being made between Swinemunde and Heringdorf with a strong westerly wind blowing and considerable sea on; but, nevertheless, a speed of eighteen knots an hour was attained, so that it is confidently expected that a speed of at least twenty knots an hour will be reached in smooth water.

MARRIED.

AINSWORTH—CRANSTON.—At San Antonio, Tex., July 26, Assistant Surgeon F. C. Ainsworth, U. S. A., to Mrs. MARY CRANSTON.

DIED.

ABBOT.—At Wilton, New Hampshire, July 25, from injuries received on the same day in a too daring jump from the high beams of a barn upon a load of hay, HARRY ELLINGWOOD, youngest child of General Henry L. Abbott, U. S. Army, aged 10 years and 5 months. He was a boy of most lovable disposition and of rare promise.

CHAIR.—At Washington, D. C., August 1, 1881, Carpenter PHILIP S. CHAIR, U. S. N.

HENDERSON.—July 16, in Stuttgart, Germany, KATHARINE MIDDLETON, eldest daughter of Chief Engineer Alexander Henderson, U. S. Navy, and Katharine Henderson.

JONES.—At Fort Canby, Wash. Territory, July 11, 1881, EMMA MARGARET, eldest daughter of May W. and Lieut. S. R. Jones, 4th Artillery, aged 5 years, 9 months and 18 days.

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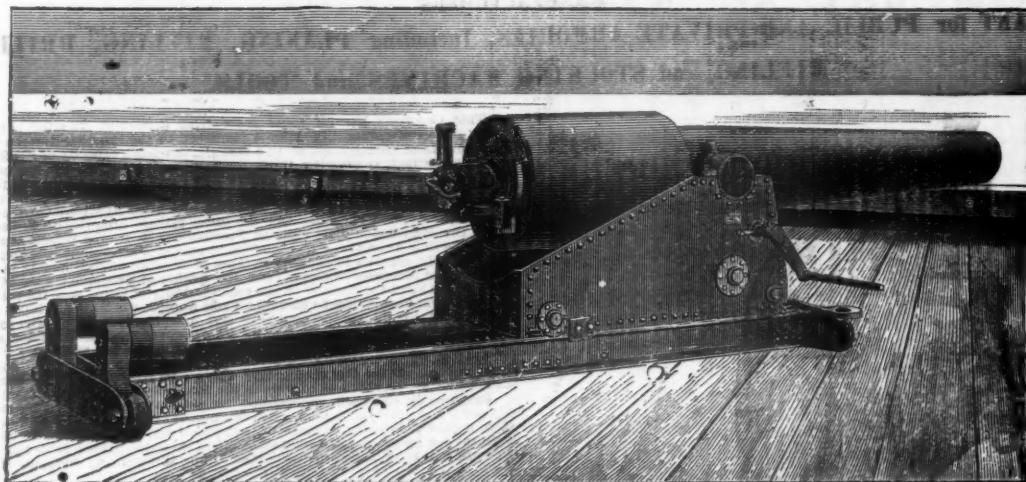
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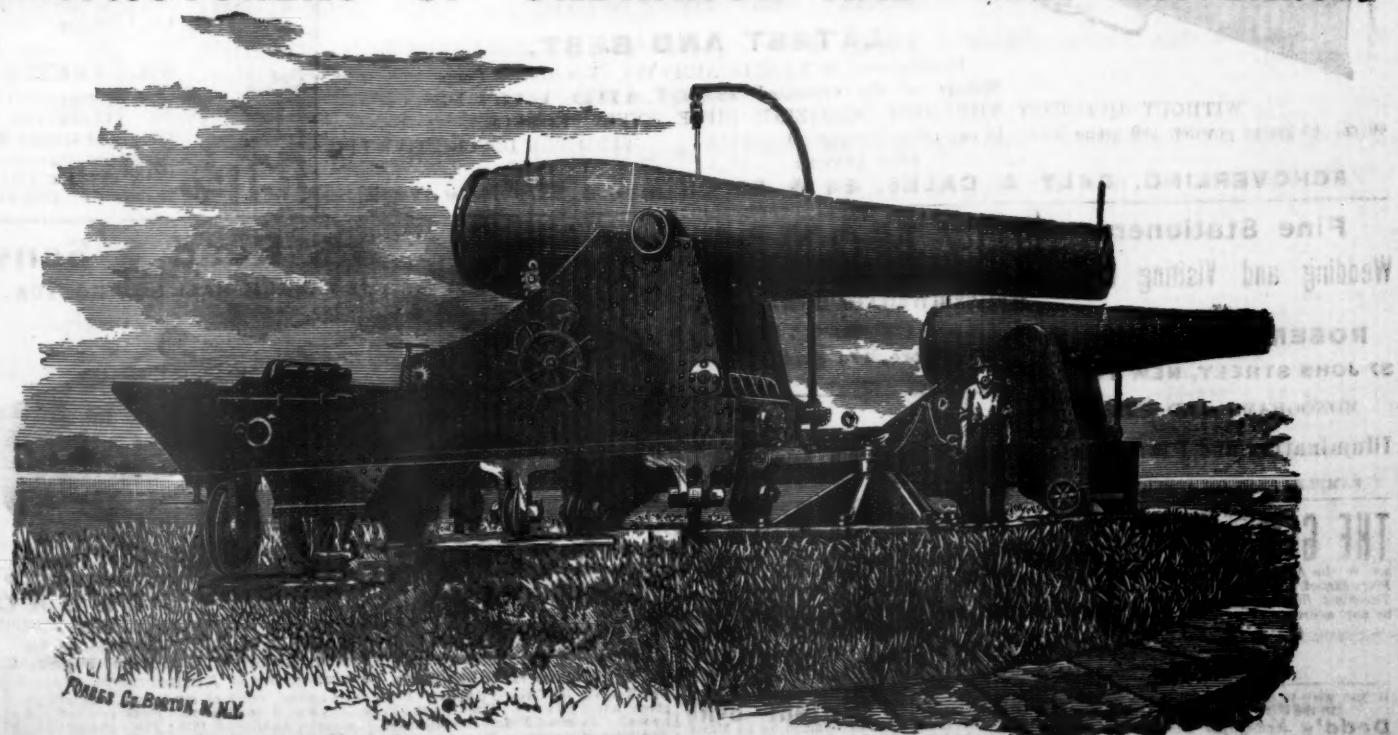
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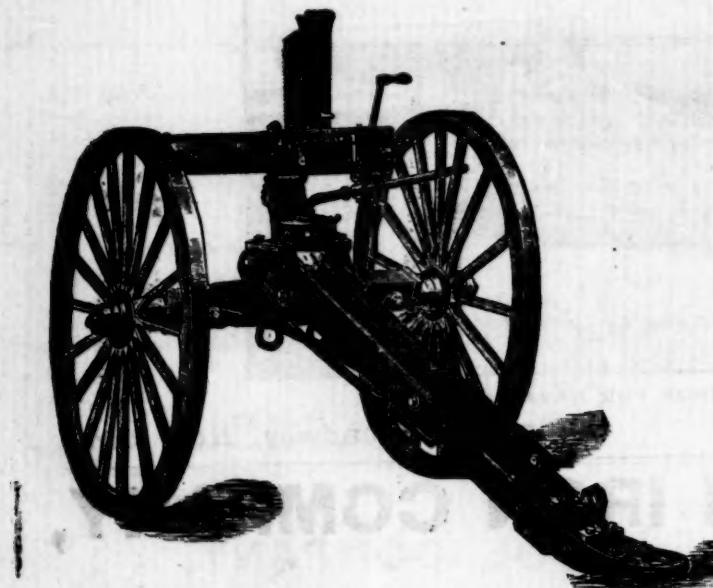
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